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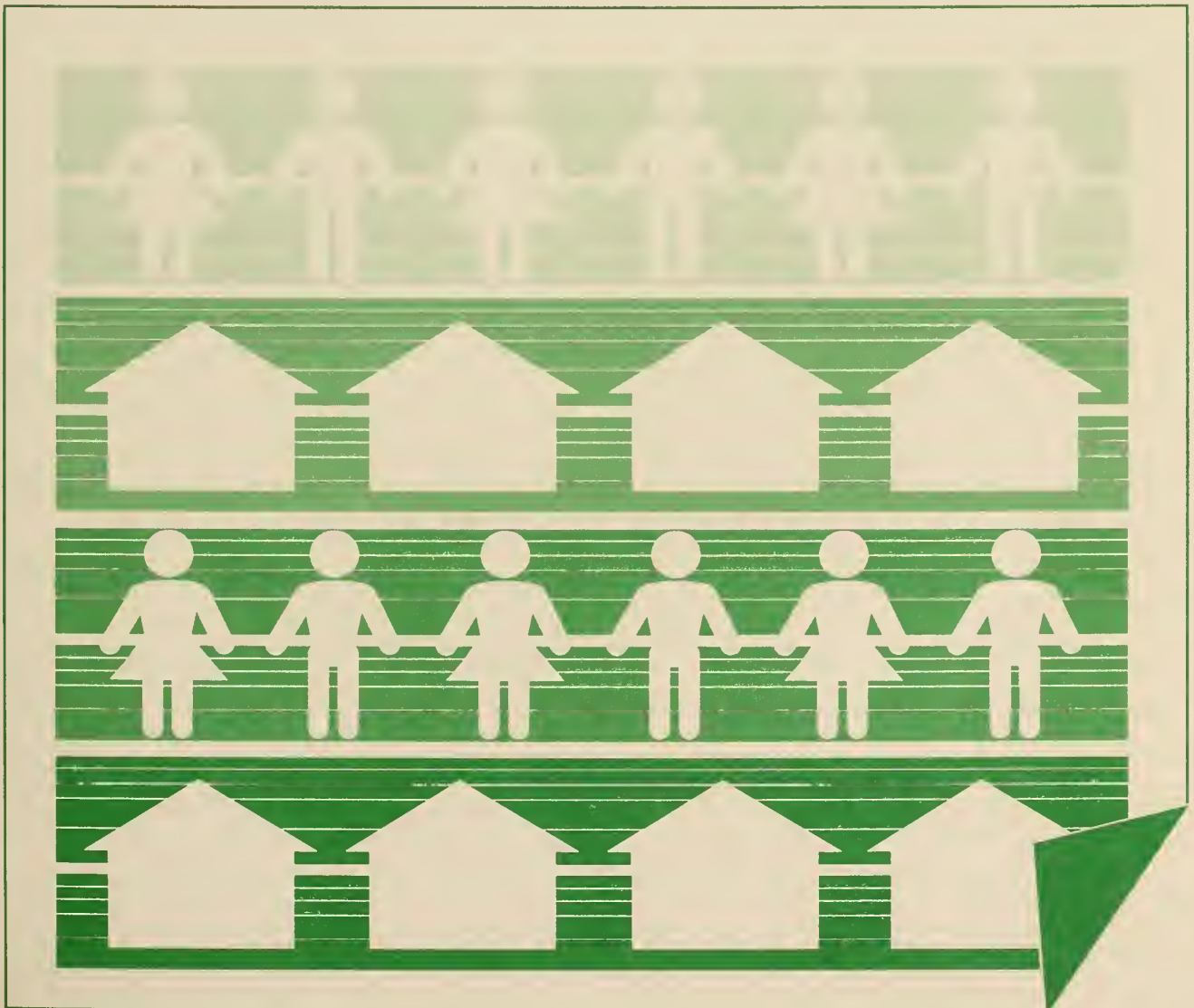
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1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas

Sharon, PA MSA



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**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
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Numbering Areas
Sharon, PA MSA**

Issued June 1993



**U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary
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Economics and Statistics Administration
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**Economics and Statistics
Administration**

Jeffrey Mayer, Acting Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director

Charles D. Jones, Associate Director for
Decennial Census

William P. Butz, Associate Director for
Demographic Programs

Bryant Benton, Associate Director for
Field Operations

Clifford J. Parker, Acting Associate Director
for Administration

Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for
Decennial Census

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Table number and title		Headnote			Column head				
Heading		Spanner			Boxhead				
Stubhead		Stub			Data field				
Sidehead		Stub			Data field				
38 ALASKA		SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS			Report title				
Page number and State name									

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin.....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
19	Kentucky	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts			113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
26	Mississippi	78	Austin, TX MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
27	Missouri	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
28	Montana	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
31	New Hampshire	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
32	Not Assigned	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
33	New Mexico	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
34	New York				
35	North Carolina	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
36	North Dakota	87	Billings, MT MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
37	Ohio	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
38	Oklahoma	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
39	Oregon	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
40	Pennsylvania	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
41	Rhode Island	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
42	South Carolina	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
43	South Dakota	94	Boise City, ID MSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
44	Tennessee		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA		
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
48	Virginia			128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA		
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA		
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA		
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	330	Waco, TX MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
MERCER COUNTY, PA	
319 -----	319
320 -----	320 (pt.)
321 -----	320 (pt.)
	321
326.01 -----	326 (pt.)
326.02 -----	326 (pt.)

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
MERCER COUNTY, PA	
319 -----	319 (pt.)
320 -----	319 (pt.)
	320
	321 (pt.)
321 -----	321 (pt.)
326 -----	326.01
	326.02

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA	Mercer County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Mercer County					
		Total	Hermitage city	Sharon city	Tract 302	Tract 304	Tract 307	Tract 309	Tract 310	Tract 311
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1 740.1	1 740.1	76.9	9.7	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.1
Square miles	671.9	671.9	29.7	3.7	.9	.8	.9	1.0	.9	3.9
AGE										
All persons	121 003	121 003	15 300	17 493	796	3 121	1 645	3 247	778	2 043
Under 5 years	7 530	7 530	845	1 244	31	191	135	130	38	131
5 to 9 years	7 958	7 958	900	1 133	18	197	124	150	35	143
10 to 14 years	7 877	7 877	880	1 077	20	196	128	166	29	121
15 to 19 years	9 079	9 079	886	1 154	21	192	121	167	36	109
20 to 24 years	8 453	8 453	757	1 146	53	125	91	151	29	105
25 to 34 years	17 136	17 136	2 002	2 638	77	396	212	376	102	288
35 to 44 years	16 756	16 756	2 100	2 265	73	459	205	445	80	241
45 to 54 years	12 508	12 508	1 671	1 643	58	338	135	271	73	178
55 to 64 years	12 929	12 929	1 997	1 764	96	315	180	447	140	244
65 to 74 years	12 119	12 119	2 003	1 962	137	385	186	561	147	229
75 to 84 years	6 598	6 598	951	1 162	168	232	108	330	56	149
85 years and over	2 060	2 060	308	305	44	95	20	53	13	105
3 and 4 years	3 080	3 080	367	470	11	67	53	56	12	50
16 years and over	95 997	95 997	12 494	13 808	721	2 497	1 238	2 766	670	1 625
18 years and over	92 625	92 625	12 117	13 357	715	2 414	1 188	2 696	654	1 582
21 years and over	86 531	86 531	11 633	12 672	702	2 316	1 117	2 597	634	1 518
60 years and over	27 702	27 702	4 415	4 367	400	893	400	1 239	297	611
62 years and over	24 973	24 973	3 947	4 016	377	823	366	1 134	271	569
Median	36.3	36.3	41.4	36.4	60.2	40.7	35.5	46.5	50.3	39.7
Female	62 345	62 345	8 150	9 332	498	1 698	886	1 731	425	1 137
Under 5 years	3 626	3 626	416	589	11	94	67	55	21	63
5 to 9 years	3 829	3 829	425	591	7	106	62	78	19	66
10 to 14 years	3 742	3 742	423	487	14	100	49	67	16	52
15 to 19 years	4 322	4 322	430	615	10	103	70	75	18	51
20 to 24 years	4 084	4 084	402	601	22	60	47	71	16	63
25 to 34 years	8 662	8 662	1 066	1 337	32	213	116	205	44	164
35 to 44 years	8 373	8 373	1 098	1 142	32	233	109	229	45	126
45 to 54 years	6 502	6 502	891	873	36	181	80	144	30	95
55 to 64 years	6 770	6 770	1 058	955	56	177	107	254	85	132
65 to 74 years	6 820	6 820	1 106	1 149	97	220	98	320	82	133
75 to 84 years	4 136	4 136	591	770	143	145	70	197	42	102
85 years and over	1 479	1 479	244	223	38	66	11	36	7	90
3 and 4 years	1 476	1 476	183	219	4	31	28	19	5	27
16 years and over	50 398	50 398	6 807	7 543	464	1 378	697	1 516	368	948
18 years and over	48 879	48 879	6 626	7 303	462	1 330	669	1 487	359	924
21 years and over	45 853	45 853	6 372	6 948	455	1 282	629	1 437	348	894
60 years and over	16 057	16 057	2 546	2 644	312	537	228	727	179	392
62 years and over	14 607	14 607	2 300	2 458	296	494	208	667	162	367
Median	38.2	38.2	43.3	38.6	69.6	42.5	37.5	51.1	55.6	43.8
Male	58 658	58 658	7 150	8 161	298	1 423	759	1 516	353	906
Median age	34.5	34.5	39.5	34.3	41.3	39.0	32.1	43.1	46.9	36.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	121 003	121 003	15 300	17 493	796	3 121	1 645	3 247	778	2 043
In households	115 625	115 625	14 990	17 296	796	3 012	1 645	3 247	778	1 847
Householder	45 591	45 591	6 158	7 186	590	1 179	630	1 385	370	761
Family householder	33 275	33 275	4 512	4 713	132	888	419	959	236	540
Nonfamily householder	12 316	12 316	1 646	2 473	458	291	211	426	134	221
Living alone	11 221	11 221	1 537	2 249	448	273	184	405	130	192
Spouse	27 331	27 331	3 815	3 508	73	754	191	755	181	383
Child	36 246	36 246	4 288	5 393	104	974	551	890	187	581
Other relatives	3 843	3 843	507	682	16	74	183	167	32	69
Nonrelatives	2 614	2 614	222	527	13	31	90	50	8	53
Institutionalized persons	2 741	2 741	310	160	—	109	—	—	—	196
Other persons in group quarters	2 637	2 637	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.54	2.54	2.43	2.41	1.35	2.55	2.61	2.34	2.10	2.43
Persons per family	3.03	3.03	2.91	3.03	2.46	3.03	3.21	2.89	2.69	2.91
Persons 65 years and over	20 777	20 777	3 262	3 429	349	712	314	944	216	483
In households	19 436	19 436	2 975	3 302	349	606	314	944	216	303
Householder	13 369	13 369	1 989	2 383	319	414	228	649	155	202
Nonfamily householder	6 115	6 115	836	1 250	281	169	99	287	77	95
Living alone	5 997	5 997	823	1 226	279	164	93	285	77	90
Spouse	4 837	4 837	800	731	24	162	49	225	54	74
Other relatives	1 062	1 062	169	155	5	25	28	67	7	21
Nonrelatives	168	168	17	33	1	5	9	3	—	6
Institutionalized persons	1 314	1 314	287	123	—	106	—	—	—	180
Other persons in group quarters	27	27	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	33 275	33 275	4 512	4 713	132	888	419	959	236	540
With own children under 18 years	14 191	14 191	1 663	2 079	47	364	177	280	65	246
Number of own children under 18 years	26 134	26 134	2 954	3 790	75	672	345	499	115	427
Married-couple families	27 331	27 331	3 815	3 508	73	754	191	755	181	383
With own children under 18 years	11 200	11 200	1 325	1 433	14	317	65	219	47	140
Number of own children under 18 years	21 174	21 174	2 390	2 687	24	602	149	404	88	251
Female householder, no husband present	4 674	4 674	562	992	55	109	187	158	38	133
With own children under 18 years	2 503	2 503	297	560	29	42	99	52	14	92
Number of own children under 18 years	4 211	4 211	498	971	47	61	180	82	21	152
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	46 490	46 490	5 789	6 374	261	1 139	550	1 270	307	692
Never married	12 958	12 958	1 290	1 862	107	259	214	350	69	170
Now married, except separated	28 302	28 302	3 909	3 632	76	768	205	782	185	402
Separated	841	841	92	140	15	6	39	18	5	19
Widowed	1 508	1 508	203	270	26	65	37	56	14	47
Divorced	2 881	2 881	295	470	37	41	55	64	34	54
Females 15 years and over	51 148	51 148	6 886	7 665	466	1 398	708	1 531	369	956
Never married	10 526	10 526	1 213	1 730	72	276	232	299	53	190
Now married, except separated	28 145	28 145	3 926	3 622	75	773	212	778	185	403
Separated	1 064	1 064	101	224	19	18	36	25	7	26
Widowed	7 738	7 738	1 138	1 377	226	259	128	332	84	231
Divorced	3 675	3 675	508	712	74	72	100	97	40	106

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Mercer County— Can.			Hermitage city, Mercer County						
	Tract 314	Tract 316	Tract 317	Tract 304 (pt.)	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 310 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 312	Tract 313	Tract 314 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	8.9	2.0	1.8	—	—	.1	9.9	30.4	22.8	8.8
Square miles	3.4	.8	.7	—	—	—	3.8	11.8	8.8	3.4
AGE										
All persons	5 364	2 019	2 715	40	—	18	2 043	4 316	2 269	5 326
Under 5 years	247	148	158	1	—	—	131	247	131	245
5 to 9 years	252	131	181	1	—	—	143	245	142	252
10 to 14 years	280	118	163	1	—	—	121	252	134	280
15 to 19 years	273	139	143	2	—	—	109	255	168	271
20 to 24 years	266	117	124	3	—	—	105	221	99	262
25 to 34 years	735	325	387	5	—	1	288	512	275	727
35 to 44 years	741	257	373	6	—	2	241	636	318	737
45 to 54 years	513	207	256	2	—	—	178	524	340	508
55 to 64 years	698	188	313	8	—	4	244	646	271	696
65 to 74 years	811	208	405	10	—	6	229	542	245	805
75 to 84 years	421	156	176	—	—	3	149	192	124	416
85 years and over	127	25	36	1	—	—	105	44	22	127
3 and 4 years	106	62	65	1	—	—	50	102	63	105
16 years and over	4 529	1 601	2 195	37	—	18	1 625	3 516	1 828	4 494
18 years and over	4 417	1 555	2 129	36	—	18	1 582	3 404	1 752	4 382
21 years and over	4 268	1 461	2 049	35	—	1	1 518	3 263	1 671	4 234
60 years and over	1 784	491	786	15	—	9	611	1 152	541	1 772
62 years and over	1 616	450	721	15	—	9	569	981	478	1 604
Median	43.3	35.9	39.8	52.0	—	63.0	39.7	41.3	41.1	43.3
Female	2 898	1 116	1 435	19	—	9	1 137	2 249	1 161	2 876
Under 5 years	113	76	73	—	—	—	63	122	62	112
5 to 9 years	128	70	85	—	—	—	66	110	67	128
10 to 14 years	136	59	95	—	—	—	52	127	60	136
15 to 19 years	136	76	71	1	—	—	51	127	79	135
20 to 24 years	140	66	61	1	—	—	63	108	52	137
25 to 34 years	384	163	207	2	—	1	164	268	146	380
35 to 44 years	392	134	173	3	—	2	126	330	168	389
45 to 54 years	273	105	146	2	—	—	95	282	172	270
55 to 64 years	382	105	165	5	—	1	132	336	136	381
65 to 74 years	454	136	229	5	—	3	133	295	130	450
75 to 84 years	263	110	104	—	—	2	102	113	72	261
85 years and over	97	16	26	—	—	—	90	31	17	97
3 and 4 years	46	33	29	—	—	—	27	47	33	45
16 years and over	2 496	902	1 175	19	—	9	948	1 859	960	2 475
18 years and over	2 441	884	1 139	19	—	9	924	1 808	924	2 420
21 years and over	2 362	823	1 105	18	—	9	894	1 732	886	2 342
60 years and over	1 040	319	452	8	—	5	392	629	298	1 033
62 years and over	954	298	417	8	—	5	367	540	268	947
Median	45.6	38.1	42.0	55.5	—	67.3	43.8	42.8	41.9	45.6
Male	2 466	903	1 280	21	—	9	906	2 067	1 108	2 450
Median age	41.0	34.0	38.4	36.5	—	58.5	36.2	40.1	40.0	40.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	5 364	2 019	2 715	40	—	18	2 043	4 316	2 269	5 326
In households	5 284	2 019	2 715	40	—	—	1 847	4 288	2 263	5 246
Householder	2 389	869	1 091	23	—	9	761	1 644	863	2 368
Family householder	1 581	557	846	13	—	8	540	1 328	681	1 570
Nonfamily householder	808	312	245	10	—	1	221	316	182	798
Living alone	763	299	230	10	—	1	192	296	177	753
Spouse	1 328	417	690	12	—	7	383	1 201	631	1 318
Child	1 305	630	829	5	—	2	581	1 264	693	1 300
Other relatives	183	68	81	—	—	—	69	130	59	181
Nonrelatives	79	35	24	—	—	—	53	49	17	79
Institutionalized persons	80	—	—	—	—	—	196	28	6	80
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.21	2.32	2.49	1.74	—	2.00	2.43	2.61	2.62	2.22
Persons per family	2.78	3.00	2.89	2.31	—	2.13	2.91	2.95	3.03	2.78
Persons 65 years and over	1 359	389	617	11	—	9	483	778	391	1 348
In households	1 280	389	617	11	—	—	303	750	391	1 269
Householder	879	289	414	9	—	5	202	487	249	872
Nonfamily householder	410	177	160	4	—	—	95	168	88	408
Living alone	406	176	157	4	—	—	90	166	87	404
Spouse	333	77	169	2	—	4	74	222	116	329
Other relatives	65	21	29	—	—	—	21	38	23	65
Nonrelatives	3	2	5	—	—	—	6	3	3	3
Institutionalized persons	79	—	—	—	—	—	180	28	—	79
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 581	557	846	13	—	8	540	1 328	681	1 570
With own children under 18 years	522	253	320	3	—	—	246	473	262	520
Number of own children under 18 years	878	440	560	4	—	—	427	850	485	875
Married-couple families	1 328	417	690	12	—	7	383	1 201	631	1 318
With own children under 18 years	413	180	264	3	—	—	140	426	244	411
Number of own children under 18 years	716	313	464	4	—	—	251	771	453	713
Female householder, no husband present	195	112	130	1	—	1	133	105	39	195
With own children under 18 years	95	66	47	—	—	—	92	41	17	95
Number of own children under 18 years	141	115	84	—	—	—	152	71	31	141
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 064	711	1 031	18	—	9	692	1 682	890	2 049
Never married	449	192	230	5	—	1	170	354	192	447
Now married, except separated	1 366	432	703	12	—	7	402	1 217	642	1 355
Separated	48	20	14	—	—	1	19	11	6	47
Widowed	89	18	40	1	—	—	47	36	17	88
Divorced	112	49	44	—	—	—	54	64	33	112
Females 15 years and over	2 521	911	1 182	19	—	9	956	1 890	972	2 500
Never married	431	172	190	3	—	1	190	311	177	426
Now married, except separated	1 375	436	704	12	—	7	403	1 224	643	1 364
Separated	32	36	19	—	—	—	26	22	7	31
Widowed	459	182	189	3	—	1	231	247	110	457
Divorced	224	85	80	1	—	—	106	86	35	222

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hermitage city, Mercer County—Con.			Sharon city, Mercer County					
	Tract 315	Tract 316 (pt.)	Tract 317 (pt.)	Tract 301	Tract 302 (pt.)	Tract 303	Tract 304 (pt.)	Tract 305	Tract 306
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	4.5	.2	—	1.2	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.0
Square miles	1.7	.1	—	.5	.9	.7	.8	.5	.4
AGE									
All persons	1 281	7	—	2 781	796	4 390	3 081	2 935	3 474
Under 5 years	90	—	—	217	31	320	190	149	335
5 to 9 years	117	—	—	213	18	298	196	145	263
10 to 14 years	92	—	—	199	20	273	195	145	245
15 to 19 years	81	—	—	208	21	298	190	168	267
20 to 24 years	64	2	—	210	53	323	122	167	267
25 to 34 years	192	1	—	493	77	721	391	412	536
35 to 44 years	160	—	—	368	73	565	453	354	448
45 to 54 years	117	2	—	235	58	393	336	285	331
55 to 64 years	127	1	—	230	96	434	307	384	311
65 to 74 years	165	1	—	249	137	456	375	454	287
75 to 84 years	67	—	—	133	168	248	232	216	160
85 years and over	9	—	—	26	44	61	94	56	24
3 and 4 years	46	—	—	80	11	127	66	62	123
16 years and over	969	7	—	2 114	721	3 441	2 460	2 461	2 578
18 years and over	936	7	—	2 032	715	3 328	2 378	2 398	2 473
21 years and over	889	6	—	1 902	702	3 144	2 281	2 300	2 311
60 years and over	313	2	—	515	400	1 004	878	942	618
62 years and over	290	1	—	484	377	915	808	857	565
Median	35.3	45.5	—	32.0	60.2	34.5	40.6	42.7	31.4
Female	696	3	—	1 433	498	2 343	1 679	1 543	1 815
Under 5 years	57	—	—	115	11	144	94	69	155
5 to 9 years	54	—	—	116	7	165	106	71	126
10 to 14 years	48	—	—	83	14	132	100	58	100
15 to 19 years	37	—	—	111	10	158	102	86	147
20 to 24 years	40	1	—	108	22	175	59	78	156
25 to 34 years	105	—	—	243	32	358	211	215	274
35 to 44 years	80	—	—	169	32	284	230	181	243
45 to 54 years	69	1	—	125	36	199	179	153	178
55 to 64 years	66	1	—	114	56	235	172	203	174
65 to 74 years	90	—	—	145	97	275	215	261	153
75 to 84 years	41	—	—	85	143	171	145	132	92
85 years and over	9	—	—	19	38	47	66	36	17
3 and 4 years	31	—	—	43	4	55	31	31	54
16 years and over	534	3	—	1 104	464	1 868	1 359	1 327	1 401
18 years and over	519	3	—	1 056	462	1 813	1 311	1 294	1 347
21 years and over	489	2	—	987	455	1 717	1 264	1 249	1 257
60 years and over	180	1	—	306	312	617	529	531	343
62 years and over	165	—	—	290	296	569	486	495	316
Median	35.7	45.5	—	32.5	69.6	36.2	42.4	45.8	33.0
Male	585	4	—	1 348	298	2 047	1 402	1 392	1 659
Median age	34.8	41.5	—	31.4	41.3	33.2	39.1	39.5	29.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	1 281	7	—	2 781	796	4 390	3 081	2 935	3 474
In households	1 281	7	—	2 756	796	4 372	2 972	2 911	3 453
Householder	487	3	—	1 077	590	1 804	1 156	1 230	1 309
Family householder	369	3	—	699	132	1 163	875	881	953
Nonfamily householder	118	—	—	378	458	641	281	349	356
Living alone	108	—	—	322	448	575	263	321	310
Spouse	260	3	—	515	73	861	742	696	612
Child	442	1	—	916	104	1 357	969	813	1 229
Other relatives	68	—	—	118	16	187	74	116	169
Nonrelatives	24	—	—	130	13	163	31	56	134
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	19	—	—	109	11	21
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	6	—	18	—	13	—
Persons per household	2.63	2.33	—	2.56	1.35	2.42	2.57	2.37	2.64
Persons per family	3.09	2.33	—	3.22	2.46	3.07	3.04	2.84	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	241	1	—	408	349	765	701	726	471
In households	241	1	—	408	349	765	595	719	457
Householder	164	1	—	295	319	556	405	480	322
Nonfamily householder	73	—	—	159	281	301	165	198	144
Living alone	72	—	—	156	279	296	160	193	140
Spouse	53	—	—	88	24	160	160	196	100
Other relatives	22	—	—	20	5	42	25	35	28
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	5	1	7	5	8	7
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	3	14
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	369	3	—	699	132	1 163	875	881	953
With own children under 18 years	159	—	—	360	47	531	361	293	485
Number of own children under 18 years	313	—	—	684	75	963	668	496	901
Married-couple families	260	3	—	515	73	861	742	696	612
With own children under 18 years	101	—	—	258	14	367	314	227	251
Number of own children under 18 years	249	—	—	508	24	685	598	401	468
Female householder, no husband present	88	—	—	138	55	243	108	150	298
With own children under 18 years	52	—	—	83	29	143	42	56	207
Number of own children under 18 years	103	—	—	145	47	248	61	81	389
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	445	4	—	1 033	261	1 597	1 121	1 151	1 197
Never married	120	1	—	335	107	484	254	306	374
Now married, except separated	271	3	—	538	76	897	756	714	641
Separated	8	—	—	22	15	35	6	19	42
Widowed	14	—	—	39	26	61	64	44	35
Divorced	32	—	—	99	37	120	41	68	105
Females 15 years and over	537	3	—	1 119	466	1 902	1 379	1 345	1 434
Never married	105	—	—	263	72	448	273	253	416
Now married, except separated	270	3	—	546	75	889	761	712	629
Separated	15	—	—	31	19	59	18	24	72
Widowed	89	—	—	161	226	315	256	241	176
Divorced	58	—	—	118	74	191	71	115	141

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon city, Mercer County—Con.		Remainder of Mercer County						
	Troct 309 (pt.)	Troct 314 (pt.)	Troct 302 (pt.)	Troct 307 (pt.)	Troct 308	Troct 309 (pt.)	Troct 310 (pt.)	Troct 311 (pt.)	Troct 314 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	—	—	—	2.3	.9	2.5	2.1	.2	—
Square miles	—	—	—	.9	.4	1.0	.8	.1	—
AGE									
All persons	—	36	—	1 645	1 949	3 247	760	—	2
Under 5 years	—	2	—	135	170	130	38	—	—
5 to 9 years	—	—	—	124	147	150	35	—	—
10 to 14 years	—	—	—	128	156	166	29	—	—
15 to 19 years	—	2	—	121	149	167	36	—	—
20 to 24 years	—	4	—	91	120	151	28	—	—
25 to 34 years	—	8	—	212	278	376	100	—	—
35 to 44 years	—	4	—	205	232	445	78	—	—
45 to 54 years	—	5	—	135	172	271	73	—	—
55 to 64 years	—	2	—	180	198	447	136	—	—
65 to 74 years	—	4	—	186	202	561	141	—	2
75 to 84 years	—	5	—	108	99	330	53	—	—
85 years and over	—	—	—	20	26	53	13	—	—
3 and 4 years	—	1	—	53	75	56	12	—	—
16 years and over	—	33	—	1 238	1 450	2 766	652	—	2
18 years and over	—	33	—	1 188	1 384	2 696	636	—	2
21 years and over	—	32	—	1 117	1 303	2 597	617	—	2
60 years and over	—	10	—	400	433	1 239	288	—	2
62 years and over	—	10	—	366	394	1 134	262	—	2
Median	—	44.0	—	35.5	33.6	46.5	49.9	—	69.5
Female	—	21	—	886	1 035	1 731	416	—	1
Under 5 years	—	1	—	67	77	55	21	—	—
5 to 9 years	—	—	—	62	73	78	19	—	—
10 to 14 years	—	—	—	49	81	67	16	—	—
15 to 19 years	—	1	—	70	68	75	18	—	—
20 to 24 years	—	3	—	47	58	71	16	—	—
25 to 34 years	—	4	—	116	156	205	43	—	—
35 to 44 years	—	3	—	109	132	229	43	—	—
45 to 54 years	—	3	—	80	99	144	30	—	—
55 to 64 years	—	1	—	107	109	254	84	—	—
65 to 74 years	—	3	—	98	112	320	79	—	1
75 to 84 years	—	2	—	70	58	197	40	—	—
85 years and over	—	—	—	11	12	36	7	—	—
3 and 4 years	—	1	—	28	34	19	5	—	—
16 years and over	—	20	—	697	795	1 516	359	—	1
18 years and over	—	20	—	669	765	1 487	350	—	1
21 years and over	—	19	—	629	727	1 437	339	—	1
60 years and over	—	6	—	228	240	727	174	—	1
62 years and over	—	6	—	208	219	667	157	—	1
Median	—	44.3	—	37.5	35.2	51.1	55.3	—	69.5
Male	—	15	—	759	914	1 516	344	—	1
Median age	—	43.5	—	32.1	31.4	43.1	46.5	—	69.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	—	36	—	1 645	1 949	3 247	760	—	2
In households	—	36	—	1 645	1 949	3 247	760	—	2
Householder	—	20	—	630	734	1 385	361	—	1
Family householder	—	10	—	419	533	959	228	—	1
Nonfamily householder	—	10	—	211	201	426	133	—	—
Living alone	—	10	—	184	178	405	129	—	—
Spouse	—	9	—	191	253	755	174	—	1
Child	—	5	—	551	709	890	185	—	—
Other relatives	—	2	—	183	156	167	32	—	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	90	97	50	8	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	—	1.80	—	2.61	2.66	2.34	2.11	—	2.00
Persons per family	—	2.60	—	3.21	3.10	2.89	2.71	—	2.00
Persons 65 years and over	—	9	—	314	327	944	207	—	2
In households	—	9	—	314	327	944	207	—	2
Householder	—	6	—	228	217	649	150	—	1
Nonfamily householder	—	2	—	99	81	287	77	—	—
Living alone	—	2	—	93	73	285	77	—	—
Spouse	—	3	—	49	76	225	50	—	1
Other relatives	—	—	—	28	22	67	7	—	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	9	12	3	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	—	10	—	419	533	959	228	—	1
With own children under 18 years	—	2	—	177	247	280	65	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	—	3	—	345	469	499	115	—	—
Married-couple families	—	9	—	191	253	755	174	—	1
With own children under 18 years	—	2	—	65	80	219	47	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	—	3	—	149	153	404	88	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	187	244	158	37	—	—
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	99	158	52	14	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	—	180	302	82	21	—	—
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	—	14	—	550	672	1 270	298	—	1
Never married	—	2	—	214	273	350	68	—	—
Now married, except separated	—	10	—	205	269	782	178	—	1
Separated	—	1	—	39	37	18	4	—	—
Widowed	—	1	—	37	33	56	14	—	—
Divorced	—	—	—	55	60	64	34	—	—
Females 15 years and over	—	20	—	708	804	1 531	360	—	1
Never married	—	5	—	232	251	299	52	—	—
Now married, except separated	—	10	—	212	274	778	178	—	1
Separated	—	1	—	36	61	25	7	—	—
Widowed	—	2	—	128	124	332	83	—	—
Divorced	—	2	—	100	94	97	40	—	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Mercer County—Con.								
	Tract 316 (pt.)	Tract 317 (pt.)	Tract 318	Tract 319	Tract 320	Tract 321	Tract 322	Tract 323	Tract 324
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	1.8	1.8	244.1	68.6	154.5	3.0	2.1	57.8	128.0
Square miles .....	.7	.7	94.2	26.5	59.7	1.2	.8	22.3	49.4
AGE									
All persons	2 012	2 715	4 978	4 831	5 537	3 534	3 200	3 385	6 483
Under 5 years	148	158	348	259	285	201	194	186	508
5 to 9 years	131	181	353	309	353	178	235	218	510
10 to 14 years	118	163	359	314	424	196	227	222	473
15 to 19 years	139	143	376	299	392	465	215	226	483
20 to 24 years	115	124	296	198	295	542	182	172	414
25 to 34 years	324	387	782	572	726	459	462	436	991
35 to 44 years	257	373	717	730	814	371	484	563	980
45 to 54 years	205	256	589	538	655	249	355	403	728
55 to 64 years	187	313	523	662	576	287	336	422	677
65 to 74 years	207	405	378	549	498	318	282	367	477
75 to 84 years	156	176	196	259	333	203	174	143	193
85 years and over	25	36	61	142	186	65	54	27	49
3 and 4 years	62	65	138	112	110	81	74	77	212
16 years and over	1 594	2 195	3 839	3 890	4 382	2 931	2 495	2 713	4 901
18 years and over	1 548	2 129	3 683	3 759	4 213	2 858	2 411	2 613	4 715
21 years and over	1 455	2 049	3 478	3 608	4 014	2 324	2 286	2 499	4 433
60 years and over	489	786	882	1 317	1 316	737	697	778	1 066
62 years and over	449	721	782	1 172	1 204	678	625	683	923
Median	35.9	39.8	34.7	41.3	38.5	29.0	36.6	38.9	33.6
Female	1 113	1 435	2 477	2 531	2 831	1 875	1 719	1 699	3 296
Under 5 years	76	73	170	145	120	100	93	85	257
5 to 9 years	70	85	166	143	166	96	109	104	235
10 to 14 years	59	95	171	142	208	108	123	115	226
15 to 19 years	76	71	167	132	183	222	100	110	224
20 to 24 years	65	61	153	113	139	268	95	81	209
25 to 34 years	163	207	382	287	367	222	252	229	529
35 to 44 years	134	173	357	388	398	191	260	271	492
45 to 54 years	104	146	292	270	334	123	187	207	387
55 to 64 years	104	165	255	342	286	153	183	210	346
65 to 74 years	136	229	210	298	283	196	166	197	252
75 to 84 years	110	104	109	165	202	148	110	76	112
85 years and over	16	26	45	106	145	48	41	14	27
3 and 4 years	33	29	66	68	43	45	24	34	114
16 years and over	899	1 175	1 931	2 068	2 294	1 553	1 366	1 375	2 536
18 years and over	881	1 139	1 871	2 015	2 222	1 519	1 330	1 326	2 454
21 years and over	821	1 105	1 764	1 943	2 122	1 265	1 270	1 268	2 320
60 years and over	318	452	485	761	777	474	421	408	568
62 years and over	298	417	436	678	722	441	378	351	494
Median	38.0	42.0	36.0	42.6	41.2	31.6	38.0	39.3	34.4
Male	899	1 280	2 501	2 300	2 706	1 659	1 481	1 686	3 187
Median age	34.0	38.4	33.7	39.6	36.4	26.6	34.9	38.6	32.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	2 012	2 715	4 978	4 831	5 537	3 534	3 200	3 385	6 483
In households	2 012	2 715	4 949	4 690	5 324	2 897	3 200	3 385	6 467
Householder	866	1 091	1 796	1 843	2 013	1 321	1 311	1 255	2 420
Family householder	554	846	1 442	1 436	1 547	721	937	1 045	1 929
Nonfamily householder	312	245	354	407	466	600	374	210	491
Living alone	239	230	299	374	423	545	343	190	438
Spouse	414	690	1 290	1 293	1 328	522	738	930	1 558
Child	629	829	1 598	1 375	1 702	805	988	1 057	2 209
Other relatives	68	81	131	109	176	118	88	104	139
Nonrelatives	35	24	134	70	105	131	75	39	141
Institutionalized persons	—	—	29	141	213	—	—	—	16
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	637	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.32	2.49	2.76	2.54	2.64	2.19	2.44	2.70	2.67
Persons per family	3.01	2.89	3.09	2.93	3.07	3.00	2.94	3.00	3.02
Persons 65 years and over	388	617	635	950	1 017	586	510	537	719
In households	388	617	608	817	804	586	510	537	719
Householder	288	414	398	537	539	449	347	340	483
Nonfamily householder	177	160	149	224	230	297	164	95	191
Living alone	176	157	148	215	226	292	163	94	187
Spouse	77	169	169	236	199	102	125	164	197
Other relatives	21	29	30	36	62	32	34	32	31
Nonrelatives	2	5	11	8	4	3	4	1	8
Institutionalized persons	—	—	27	133	213	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	554	846	1 442	1 436	1 547	721	937	1 045	1 929
With own children under 18 years	253	320	667	550	674	319	430	410	944
Number of own children under 18 years	440	560	1 218	1 021	1 241	620	755	732	1 681
Married-couple families	414	690	1 290	1 293	1 328	522	738	930	1 558
With own children under 18 years	180	264	593	486	577	208	321	373	694
Number of own children under 18 years	313	464	1 121	916	1 079	440	582	675	1 271
Female householder, no husband present	112	130	109	105	159	157	165	87	298
With own children under 18 years	66	47	51	49	74	90	90	30	214
Number of own children under 18 years	115	84	66	84	132	144	147	45	362
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	707	1 031	1 948	1 848	2 138	1 388	1 150	1 364	2 414
Never married	191	230	454	348	522	649	272	283	585
Now married, except separated	429	703	1 315	1 323	1 375	539	754	956	1 582
Separated	20	14	27	26	19	29	27	18	35
Widowed	18	40	43	64	82	44	30	31	56
Divorced	49	44	109	87	140	127	67	76	156
Females 15 years and over	908	1 182	1 970	2 101	2 337	1 571	1 394	1 395	2 578
Never married	172	190	321	311	384	556	245	222	429
Now married, except separated	433	704	1 314	1 316	1 382	547	759	958	1 587
Separated	36	19	23	26	36	49	41	7	65
Widowed	182	189	208	333	404	266	200	140	261
Divorced	85	80	104	115	131	153	149	68	236

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Mercer County—Con.							
	Troct 325	Troct 326.01	Troct 326.02	Troct 327	Troct 328	Troct 329	Troct 330	Troct 331
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	366.4	167.0	62.6	134.0	104.0	3.3	3.7	142.7
Square miles	141.5	64.5	24.2	51.7	40.2	1.3	1.4	55.1
AGE								
All persons	8 152	5 700	4 780	8 039	4 543	3 299	5 069	4 350
Under 5 years	549	345	235	590	275	177	196	314
5 to 9 years	693	390	277	560	308	218	201	354
10 to 14 years	634	380	281	554	348	179	183	386
15 to 19 years	563	389	292	576	534	197	920	357
20 to 24 years	457	290	491	498	241	202	1 402	241
25 to 34 years	1 150	810	955	1 328	656	447	458	587
35 to 44 years	1 264	847	788	1 175	632	378	373	685
45 to 54 years	905	745	449	930	493	299	275	469
55 to 64 years	820	611	429	848	471	292	329	424
65 to 74 years	627	498	370	664	366	401	318	337
75 to 84 years	410	271	181	259	180	306	284	171
85 years and over	80	124	32	57	39	203	130	25
3 and 4 years	229	148	97	226	122	81	82	131
16 years and over	6 143	4 508	3 935	6 217	3 486	2 689	4 449	3 220
18 years and over	5 913	4 338	3 828	5 979	3 219	2 611	4 364	3 064
21 years and over	5 617	4 148	3 608	5 655	3 022	2 492	3 023	2 879
60 years and over	1 540	1 170	796	1 422	842	1 076	901	743
62 years and over	1 380	1 055	696	1 237	740	1 020	832	655
Median	35.2	37.5	33.3	34.3	33.9	40.9	21.9	34.2
Female	4 113	2 887	1 985	4 057	2 114	1 833	2 642	2 187
Under 5 years	274	174	102	292	129	83	79	149
5 to 9 years	315	184	124	272	153	96	92	171
10 to 14 years	316	167	129	282	124	78	83	193
15 to 19 years	271	208	143	263	124	98	477	177
20 to 24 years	222	137	120	242	114	97	667	106
25 to 34 years	595	422	300	667	330	245	242	300
35 to 44 years	603	412	295	591	321	199	190	345
45 to 54 years	472	371	210	479	251	160	150	242
55 to 64 years	418	301	224	426	226	175	179	210
65 to 74 years	334	268	192	363	213	245	193	180
75 to 84 years	240	153	123	148	105	207	197	101
85 years and over	53	90	23	32	24	150	93	13
3 and 4 years	110	79	46	105	56	38	35	63
16 years and over	3 148	2 325	1 600	3 157	1 681	1 561	2 373	1 638
18 years and over	3 035	2 239	1 546	3 051	1 627	1 520	2 338	1 565
21 years and over	2 892	2 137	1 468	2 902	1 556	1 461	1 635	1 471
60 years and over	841	644	453	763	456	703	398	398
62 years and over	759	589	403	664	414	670	537	346
Median	36.1	38.7	37.3	35.2	37.7	46.7	22.6	34.9
Male	4 039	2 813	2 795	3 982	2 429	1 466	2 427	2 163
Median age	34.6	36.8	31.2	33.5	30.3	35.5	21.7	33.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	8 152	5 700	4 780	8 039	4 543	3 299	5 069	4 350
In households	8 152	5 459	3 846	8 024	4 184	3 077	3 005	4 350
Householder	3 008	1 993	1 521	2 948	1 592	1 338	1 300	1 520
Family householder	2 300	1 620	1 091	2 352	1 222	817	1 204	1 204
Nonfamily householder	708	373	430	596	370	491	316	316
Living alone	628	320	394	536	336	450	444	290
Spouse	1 996	1 442	891	2 022	1 091	679	684	1 066
Child	2 750	1 785	1 216	2 709	1 303	873	854	1 548
Other relatives	212	138	119	209	123	101	69	131
Nonrelatives	186	101	99	136	75	86	98	85
Institutionalized persons	—	241	934	8	359	204	126	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	7	—	18	1 938	—
Persons per household	2.71	2.74	2.53	2.72	2.63	2.30	2.31	2.86
Persons per family	3.16	3.08	3.04	3.10	3.06	2.95	3.28	3.28
Persons 65 years and over	1 117	893	583	980	585	910	732	533
In households	1 117	678	582	968	585	694	622	533
Householder	770	437	416	633	393	499	457	352
Nonfamily householder	349	159	193	247	181	261	261	147
Living alone	342	151	190	245	176	257	256	145
Spouse	278	189	136	260	159	161	140	144
Other relatives	56	46	26	71	28	24	20	36
Nonrelatives	13	6	4	4	5	10	5	1
Institutionalized persons	—	215	1	7	—	198	110	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	5	—	18	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	2 300	1 620	1 091	2 352	1 222	847	817	1 204
With own children under 18 years	1 075	690	485	1 059	520	337	348	599
Number of own children under 18 years	2 116	1 292	874	1 972	936	635	657	1 212
Married-couple families	1 996	1 442	891	2 022	1 091	679	684	1 066
With own children under 18 years	913	603	381	901	466	261	274	536
Number of own children under 18 years	1 841	1 150	715	1 714	847	514	549	1 112
Female householder, no husband present	215	115	155	254	98	142	105	88
With own children under 18 years	120	64	85	133	43	65	63	39
Number of own children under 18 years	189	106	132	222	71	104	95	59
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	3 068	2 223	2 357	3 124	1 904	1 149	2 101	1 622
Never married	695	525	856	758	631	286	1 250	366
Now married, except separated	2 048	1 485	1 101	2 073	1 122	711	718	1 092
Separated	61	28	89	40	20	14	18	26
Widowed	85	64	50	78	42	69	59	40
Divorced	179	121	261	175	89	69	56	98
Females 15 years and over	3 208	2 362	1 630	3 211	1 708	1 576	2 388	1 674
Never married	532	408	323	560	268	299	1 219	310
Now married, except separated	2 054	1 487	918	2 063	1 123	714	709	1 086
Separated	62	31	37	72	16	36	35	19
Widowed	386	332	217	324	203	413	322	176
Divorced	174	104	135	192	98	114	103	83

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA	Mercer County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Mercer County	
		Total	Hermitage city	Sharon city	Tract 307	Tract 309
AGE						
All persons	114 479	114 479	14 873	15 921	590	2 704
Under 5 years	6 958	6 958	810	1 051	42	99
5 to 9 years	7 410	7 410	843	964	29	111
10 to 14 years	7 294	7 294	838	938	29	128
15 to 19 years	8 344	8 344	834	1 007	34	112
20 to 24 years	7 936	7 936	735	1 038	34	121
25 to 34 years	16 144	16 144	1 947	2 402	62	319
35 to 44 years	15 902	15 902	2 034	2 085	63	350
45 to 54 years	11 949	11 949	1 631	1 523	52	214
55 to 64 years	12 377	12 377	1 960	1 636	61	379
65 to 74 years	11 735	11 735	1 989	1 867	102	508
75 to 84 years	6 421	6 421	944	1 119	72	315
85 years and over	2 009	2 009	308	291	10	48
3 and 4 years	2 846	2 846	351	396	19	44
16 years and over	91 311	91 311	12 214	12 763	483	2 343
18 years and over	88 242	88 242	11 861	12 365	470	2 298
21 years and over	82 580	82 580	11 399	11 776	449	2 226
60 years and over	26 820	26 820	4 381	4 141	211	1 130
62 years and over	24 218	24 218	3 918	3 829	205	1 039
Median	36.8	36.8	41.9	37.4	45.3	50.1
Female	59 125	59 125	7 908	8 469	328	1 446
Under 5 years	3 352	3 352	396	496	24	37
5 to 9 years	3 551	3 551	392	504	14	62
10 to 14 years	3 482	3 482	395	424	13	50
15 to 19 years	4 002	4 002	402	537	14	50
20 to 24 years	3 848	3 848	387	529	16	59
25 to 34 years	8 208	8 208	1 038	1 206	35	174
35 to 44 years	7 941	7 941	1 057	1 036	36	173
45 to 54 years	6 187	6 187	871	799	30	115
55 to 64 years	6 458	6 458	1 040	884	32	212
65 to 74 years	6 619	6 619	1 099	1 098	59	294
75 to 84 years	4 030	4 030	587	742	49	187
85 years and over	1 447	1 447	244	214	6	33
3 and 4 years	1 362	1 362	171	183	11	12
16 years and over	48 042	48 042	6 652	6 938	276	1 285
18 years and over	46 640	46 640	6 483	6 722	273	1 268
21 years and over	43 831	43 831	6 246	6 426	260	1 234
60 years and over	15 564	15 564	2 527	2 516	127	665
62 years and over	14 186	14 186	2 285	2 352	123	612
Median	38.7	38.7	43.9	39.9	48.7	55.2
Male	55 354	55 354	6 965	7 452	262	1 258
Median age	35.0	35.0	39.8	35.2	42.2	44.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	114 479	114 479	14 873	15 921	590	2 704
In households	109 792	109 792	14 569	15 736	590	2 704
Householder	43 540	43 540	6 013	6 595	254	1 192
Family householder	31 795	31 795	4 407	4 313	151	817
Nonfamily householder	11 745	11 745	1 606	2 282	103	375
Living alone	10 723	10 723	1 502	2 078	95	358
Spouse	26 607	26 607	3 762	3 343	89	654
Child	33 948	33 948	4 107	4 755	155	698
Other relatives	3 360	3 360	483	582	60	126
Nonrelatives	2 337	2 337	204	461	32	34
Institutionalized persons	2 176	2 176	304	152	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	2 511	2 511	-	33	-	-
Persons per household	2.53	2.53	2.42	2.39	2.37	2.27
Persons per family	3.01	3.01	2.90	3.02	3.07	2.81
Persons 65 years and over	20 165	20 165	3 241	3 277	184	871
In households	18 842	18 842	2 957	3 151	184	871
Householder	12 947	12 947	1 976	2 269	132	596
Nonfamily householder	5 936	5 936	832	1 190	65	263
Living alone	5 831	5 831	819	1 169	63	261
Spouse	4 729	4 729	796	702	32	211
Other relatives	1 021	1 021	169	150	19	62
Nonrelatives	145	145	16	30	1	2
Institutionalized persons	1 296	1 296	284	122	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	27	27	-	4	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	31 795	31 795	4 407	4 313	151	817
With own children under 18 years	13 393	13 393	1 592	1 836	53	218
Number of own children under 18 years	24 485	24 485	2 807	3 284	89	379
Married-couple families	26 613	26 613	3 752	3 340	86	655
With own children under 18 years	10 889	10 889	1 287	1 356	29	177
Number of own children under 18 years	20 468	20 468	2 313	2 510	61	315
Female householder, no husband present	4 009	4 009	520	778	49	125
With own children under 18 years	2 055	2 055	264	404	19	37
Number of own children under 18 years	3 320	3 320	428	656	23	57
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	44 077	44 077	5 657	5 923	213	1 069
Never married	11 818	11 818	1 242	1 681	81	279
Now married, except separated	27 465	27 465	3 844	3 451	93	677
Separated	710	710	85	116	9	9
Widowed	1 421	1 421	201	256	12	50
Divorced	2 663	2 663	285	419	18	54
Females 15 years and over	48 740	48 740	6 725	7 045	277	1 297
Never married	9 658	9 658	1 153	1 495	82	235
Now married, except separated	27 375	27 375	3 869	3 455	99	673
Separated	895	895	92	170	8	10
Widowed	7 432	7 432	1 125	1 297	63	298
Divorced	3 380	3 380	486	628	25	81

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon city, Mercer County	Remainder of Mercer County			
	Tract 306	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 326.02
AGE					
All persons	2 568	590	657	2 704	4 365
Under 5 years	198	42	31	99	228
5 to 9 years	152	29	36	111	272
10 to 14 years	150	29	31	128	272
15 to 19 years	173	34	33	112	280
20 to 24 years	189	34	38	121	394
25 to 34 years	418	62	74	319	792
35 to 44 years	345	63	84	350	695
45 to 54 years	264	52	52	214	432
55 to 64 years	259	61	79	379	419
65 to 74 years	254	102	127	508	369
75 to 84 years	146	72	55	315	181
85 years and over	20	10	17	48	31
3 and 4 years	72	19	11	44	95
16 years and over	2 029	483	555	2 343	3 542
18 years and over	1 960	470	540	2 298	3 438
21 years and over	1 865	449	519	2 226	3 246
60 years and over	535	211	250	1 130	792
62 years and over	502	205	234	1 039	694
Median	35.1	45.3	45.2	50.1	34.3
Female	1 315	328	353	1 446	1 954
Under 5 years	92	24	15	37	99
5 to 9 years	72	14	14	62	121
10 to 14 years	57	13	13	50	126
15 to 19 years	99	14	17	50	141
20 to 24 years	102	16	18	59	117
25 to 34 years	202	35	43	174	291
35 to 44 years	178	36	48	173	292
45 to 54 years	133	30	27	115	208
55 to 64 years	146	32	45	212	223
65 to 74 years	137	59	72	294	191
75 to 84 years	83	49	34	167	123
85 years and over	14	6	7	33	22
3 and 4 years	31	11	6	12	45
16 years and over	1 070	276	309	1 285	1 578
18 years and over	1 030	273	301	1 268	1 524
21 years and over	983	260	292	1 234	1 448
60 years and over	298	127	140	665	451
62 years and over	283	123	131	612	401
Median	36.5	48.7	48.5	55.2	37.5
Male	1 253	262	304	1 258	2 411
Median age	33.4	42.2	42.7	44.6	32.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	2 568	590	657	2 704	4 365
In households	2 551	590	657	2 704	3 804
Householder	1 016	254	290	1 192	1 508
Family householder	717	151	196	817	1 080
Nonfamily householder	299	103	94	375	428
Living alone	262	95	87	358	392
Spouse	538	89	122	654	888
Child	805	155	180	698	1 194
Other relatives	108	60	42	126	116
Nonrelatives	84	32	23	34	98
Institutionalized persons	17	—	—	—	561
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.54	2.37	2.31	2.27	2.52
Persons per family	3.05	3.07	2.82	2.81	3.04
Persons 65 years and over	420	184	199	871	581
In households	407	184	199	871	580
Householder	285	132	134	596	415
Nonfamily householder	128	65	53	263	192
Living alone	125	63	51	261	189
Spouse	90	32	51	211	136
Other relatives	27	19	11	62	25
Nonrelatives	5	1	3	2	4
Institutionalized persons	13	—	—	—	1
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	717	151	196	817	1 080
With own children under 18 years	322	53	63	218	476
Number of own children under 18 years	560	89	104	379	854
Married-couple families	537	86	118	655	889
With own children under 18 years	210	29	30	177	380
Number of own children under 18 years	379	61	53	315	710
Female householder, no husband present	147	49	68	125	147
With own children under 18 years	92	19	32	37	78
Number of own children under 18 years	147	23	50	57	117
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	974	213	248	1 069	1 985
Never married	272	81	83	279	627
Now married, except separated	560	93	127	677	1 032
Separated	28	9	6	9	65
Widowed	32	12	13	50	45
Divorced	82	18	19	54	216
Females 15 years and over	1 094	277	311	1 297	1 608
Never married	261	82	70	235	314
Now married, except separated	554	99	135	673	912
Separated	40	8	16	10	35
Widowed	146	63	60	298	214
Divorced	93	25	30	81	133

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA	Mercer County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Mercer County		Sharon city, Mercer County	Remainder of Mercer County		
		Total	Sharon city	Tract 307	Tract 309	Tract 306	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)
AGE									
All persons	5 882	5 882	1 504	1 047	533	883	1 047	1 285	533
Under 5 years	526	526	185	91	29	133	91	136	29
5 to 9 years	481	481	159	93	39	108	93	111	39
10 to 14 years	513	513	132	99	37	93	99	125	37
15 to 19 years	645	645	140	87	52	88	87	116	52
20 to 24 years	452	452	105	56	30	78	56	82	30
25 to 34 years	912	912	231	150	57	117	150	203	57
35 to 44 years	757	757	163	141	92	97	141	146	92
45 to 54 years	490	490	115	83	57	67	83	120	57
55 to 64 years	522	522	126	118	67	52	118	119	67
65 to 74 years	369	369	94	83	53	33	83	74	53
75 to 84 years	166	166	41	36	15	14	36	44	15
85 years and over	49	49	13	10	5	3	10	9	5
3 and 4 years	211	211	69	33	11	49	33	63	11
16 years and over	4 240	4 240	1 003	751	417	536	751	891	417
18 years and over	3 967	3 967	952	714	394	502	714	840	394
21 years and over	3 596	3 596	861	665	367	438	665	780	367
60 years and over	847	847	221	188	109	82	188	182	109
62 years and over	723	723	182	160	95	62	160	159	95
Median	28.8	28.8	26.1	31.1	36.7	20.8	31.1	29.5	36.7
Female									
Under 5 years	2 885	2 885	828	554	278	487	554	680	278
5 to 9 years	252	252	89	41	17	61	41	62	17
10 to 14 years	244	244	84	47	16	54	47	59	16
15 to 19 years	227	227	61	36	17	43	36	68	17
20 to 24 years	274	274	73	56	23	43	56	51	23
25 to 34 years	204	204	70	31	12	54	31	40	12
35 to 44 years	417	417	129	81	31	72	81	113	31
45 to 54 years	375	375	96	73	53	60	73	83	53
55 to 64 years	275	275	71	50	29	45	50	72	29
65 to 74 years	298	298	69	75	41	28	75	64	41
75 to 84 years	189	189	51	38	26	16	38	39	26
85 years and over	100	100	27	21	10	9	21	24	10
3 and 4 years	102	102	34	16	7	22	16	28	7
16 years and over	2 118	2 118	580	420	226	321	420	484	226
18 years and over	2 015	2 015	558	395	215	309	395	462	215
21 years and over	1 829	1 829	502	368	199	268	368	433	199
60 years and over	470	470	125	100	62	44	100	99	62
62 years and over	399	399	103	84	55	32	84	87	55
Median	31.0	31.0	27.5	32.4	39.2	24.3	32.4	30.9	39.2
Male									
Median age	2 997	2 997	676	493	255	396	493	605	255
	26.8	26.8	23.7	30.0	34.9	17.5	30.0	27.5	34.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	5 882	5 882	1 504	1 047	533	883	1 047	1 285	533
In households	5 282	5 282	1 492	1 047	533	879	1 047	1 285	533
Householder	1 912	1 912	568	374	192	286	374	443	192
Family householder	1 377	1 377	389	268	141	230	268	337	141
Nonfamily householder	535	535	179	106	51	56	106	106	51
Living alone	470	470	161	87	47	47	87	90	47
Spouse	610	610	155	102	99	74	102	131	99
Child	2 059	2 059	610	391	185	411	391	525	185
Other relatives	445	445	94	123	41	59	123	114	41
Nonrelatives	256	256	65	57	16	49	57	72	16
Institutionalized persons	525	525	8	—	—	4	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	75	75	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.74	2.74	2.60	2.78	2.79	3.00	2.78	2.88	2.79
Persons per family	3.25	3.25	3.17	3.29	3.34	3.29	3.29	3.26	3.34
Persons 65 years and over	584	584	148	129	73	50	129	127	73
In households	567	567	147	129	73	49	129	127	73
Householder	410	410	111	96	53	36	96	82	53
Nonfamily householder	173	173	58	34	24	15	34	27	24
Living alone	160	160	55	30	24	14	30	21	24
Spouse	101	101	28	17	14	10	17	25	14
Other relatives	35	35	5	9	5	1	9	11	5
Nonrelatives	21	21	3	7	1	2	7	9	1
Institutionalized persons	17	17	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 377	1 377	389	268	141	230	268	337	141
With own children under 18 years	730	730	236	124	62	159	124	184	62
Number of own children under 18 years	1 455	1 455	482	252	114	331	252	362	114
Married-couple families	641	641	160	105	100	72	105	135	100
With own children under 18 years	257	257	72	36	42	39	36	50	42
Number of own children under 18 years	551	551	163	88	83	87	88	99	83
Female householder, no husband present	647	647	211	138	32	148	138	176	32
With own children under 18 years	438	438	154	80	15	113	80	126	15
Number of own children under 18 years	857	857	305	154	25	234	154	250	25
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	2 200	2 200	434	334	200	220	334	422	200
Never married	1 038	1 038	178	130	70	101	130	188	70
Now married, except separated	745	745	172	112	105	79	112	142	105
Separated	130	130	23	30	9	14	30	31	9
Widowed	80	80	13	25	6	3	25	20	6
Divorced	207	207	48	37	10	23	37	41	10
Females 15 years and over	2 162	2 162	594	430	228	329	430	491	228
Never married	787	787	228	150	60	150	150	181	60
Now married, except separated	646	646	156	113	103	74	113	139	103
Separated	163	163	53	28	15	31	28	45	15
Widowed	290	290	78	64	34	29	64	64	34
Divorced	276	276	79	75	16	45	75	62	16

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. **General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA	Mercer County
AGE		
All persons	506	506
Under 5 years	58	58
5 to 9 years	43	43
10 to 14 years	37	37
15 to 19 years	62	62
20 to 24 years	52	52
25 to 34 years	83	83
35 to 44 years	69	69
45 to 54 years	41	41
55 to 64 years	25	25
65 to 74 years	23	23
75 to 84 years	7	7
85 years and over	6	6
3 and 4 years	30	30
16 years and over	355	355
18 years and over	332	332
21 years and over	294	294
60 years and over	51	51
62 years and over	46	46
Median	25.1	25.1
Female	226	226
Under 5 years	26	26
5 to 9 years	14	14
10 to 14 years	17	17
15 to 19 years	29	29
20 to 24 years	18	18
25 to 34 years	36	36
35 to 44 years	34	34
45 to 54 years	21	21
55 to 64 years	13	13
65 to 74 years	11	11
75 to 84 years	3	3
85 years and over	4	4
3 and 4 years	14	14
16 years and over	162	162
18 years and over	151	151
21 years and over	137	137
60 years and over	26	26
62 years and over	24	24
Median	26.0	26.0
Male	280	280
Median age	22.7	22.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	506	506
In households	440	440
Householder	136	136
Family householder	92	92
Nonfamily householder	44	44
Living alone	37	37
Spouse	82	82
Child	176	176
Other relatives	30	30
Nonrelatives	16	16
Institutionalized persons	39	39
Other persons in group quarters	27	27
Persons per household	2.57	2.57
Persons per family	3.17	3.17
Persons 65 years and over	36	36
In households	34	34
Householder	25	25
Nonfamily householder	14	14
Living alone	14	14
Spouse	7	7
Other relatives	2	2
Nonrelatives	2	2
Institutionalized persons	2	2
Other persons in group quarters	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	92	92
With own children under 18 years	50	50
Number of own children under 18 years	142	142
Married-couple families	62	62
With own children under 18 years	33	33
Number of own children under 18 years	100	100
Female householder, no husband present	23	23
With own children under 18 years	15	15
Number of own children under 18 years	39	39
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	199	199
Never married	91	91
Now married, except separated	76	76
Separated	7	7
Widowed	10	10
Divorced	15	15
Females 15 years and over	169	169
Never married	48	48
Now married, except separated	88	88
Separated	2	2
Widowed	14	14
Divorced	17	17

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA	Mercer County
AGE		
All persons	114 086	114 086
Under 5 years	6 912	6 912
5 to 9 years	7 378	7 378
10 to 14 years	7 263	7 263
15 to 19 years	8 299	8 299
20 to 24 years	7 898	7 898
25 to 34 years	16 083	16 083
35 to 44 years	15 851	15 851
45 to 54 years	11 918	11 918
55 to 64 years	12 354	12 354
65 to 74 years	11 712	11 712
75 to 84 years	6 415	6 415
85 years and over	2 003	2 003
3 and 4 years	2 823	2 823
16 years and over	91 038	91 038
18 years and over	87 987	87 987
21 years and over	82 347	82 347
60 years and over	26 771	26 771
62 years and over	24 173	24 173
Median	36.8	36.8
Female	58 947	58 947
Under 5 years	3 333	3 333
5 to 9 years	3 539	3 539
10 to 14 years	3 468	3 468
15 to 19 years	3 979	3 979
20 to 24 years	3 835	3 835
25 to 34 years	8 183	8 183
35 to 44 years	7 915	7 915
45 to 54 years	6 172	6 172
55 to 64 years	6 445	6 445
65 to 74 years	6 608	6 608
75 to 84 years	4 027	4 027
85 years and over	1 443	1 443
3 and 4 years	1 352	1 352
16 years and over	47 916	47 916
18 years and over	46 523	46 523
21 years and over	43 722	43 722
60 years and over	15 538	15 538
62 years and over	14 162	14 162
Median	38.7	38.7
Male	55 139	55 139
Median age	35.1	35.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	114 086	114 086
In households	109 433	109 433
Householder	43 427	43 427
Family householder	31 718	31 718
Nonfamily householder	11 709	11 709
Living alone	10 691	10 691
Spouse	26 543	26 543
Child	33 805	33 805
Other relatives	3 334	3 334
Nonrelatives	2 324	2 324
Institutionalized persons	2 161	2 161
Other persons in group quarters	2 492	2 492
Persons per household	2.53	2.53
Persons per family	3.01	3.01
Persons 65 years and over	20 130	20 130
In households	18 809	18 809
Householder	12 923	12 923
Nonfamily householder	5 923	5 923
Living alone	5 818	5 818
Spouse	4 722	4 722
Other relatives	1 019	1 019
Nonrelatives	145	145
Institutionalized persons	1 294	1 294
Other persons in group quarters	27	27
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	31 718	31 718
With own children under 18 years	13 353	13 353
Number of own children under 18 years	24 373	24 373
Married-couple families	26 559	26 559
With own children under 18 years	10 862	10 862
Number of own children under 18 years	20 384	20 384
Female householder, no husband present	3 992	3 992
With own children under 18 years	2 044	2 044
Number of own children under 18 years	3 295	3 295
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	43 926	43 926
Never married	11 752	11 752
Now married, except separated	27 404	27 404
Separated	704	704
Widowed	1 415	1 415
Divorced	2 651	2 651
Females 15 years and over	48 607	48 607
Never married	9 619	9 619
Now married, except separated	27 306	27 306
Separated	893	893
Widowed	7 419	7 419
Divorced	3 370	3 370

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA		Mercer County		Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Mercer County									
			Total	Hermitage city	Sharon city	Tract 302	Tract 304	Tract 307	Tract 309	Tract 310	Tract 311	Tract 314	Tract 316	Tract 317
RACE														
121 003	121 003	15 300	17 493	796	3 121	1 645	3 247	778	2 043	5 364	2 019	2 715		
114 479	114 479	14 873	15 921	700	3 087	1 590	2 704	687	1 887	5 258	1 943	2 665		
5 882	5 882	325	1 504	92	26	1 047	533	89	149	50	62	25		
115	115	11	22	—	—	2	1	—	—	5	1	3		
111	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Asian or Pacific Islander	393	76	25	3	6	1	5	2	3	43	4	16		
Asian	380	76	22	3	6	1	5	2	3	43	4	16		
Chinese	74	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	4		
Filipino	51	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—		
Japanese	43	4	4	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1		
Asian Indian	82	26	6	2	2	—	3	—	1	17	—	5		
Korean	77	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	6		
Vietnamese	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cambodian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Laotian	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Thai	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Asian	30	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3		
Pacific Islander	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hawaiian	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Samoan	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Pacific Islander	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other race	134	15	21	1	2	5	4	—	4	8	9	6		
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
121 003	121 003	15 300	17 493	796	3 121	1 645	3 247	778	2 043	5 364	2 019	2 715		
506	506	55	123	26	17	5	18	5	2	31	15	20		
132	132	14	22	1	5	2	—	1	1	9	4	5		
98	98	3	25	2	—	2	3	—	—	—	4	2		
17	17	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
259	259	38	73	23	12	1	15	4	1	22	7	10		
120 497	120 497	15 245	17 370	770	3 104	1 640	3 229	773	2 041	5 333	2 004	2 695		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
121 003	121 003	15 300	17 493	796	3 121	1 645	3 247	778	2 043	5 364	2 019	2 715		
114 479	114 479	14 873	15 921	700	3 087	1 590	2 704	687	1 887	5 258	1 943	2 665		
393	393	45	96	24	17	2	15	4	2	22	11	18		
114 086	114 086	14 828	15 825	676	3 070	588	2 689	683	1 885	5 236	1 932	2 647		
5 882	5 882	325	1 504	92	26	1 047	533	89	149	50	62	25		
24	24	1	5	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	5 858	324	1 499	92	26	1 045	530	88	149	49	62	25		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	115	11	22	—	—	2	1	—	—	5	1	3		
Hispanic origin	7	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	108	10	19	—	—	2	1	—	—	4	1	3		
Asian or Pacific Islander	393	76	25	3	6	1	5	2	3	43	4	16		
Hispanic origin	12	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	381	76	21	2	6	1	5	2	3	43	1	16		
Other race	134	15	21	1	2	5	4	—	4	8	9	6		
Hispanic origin	70	8	15	—	2	1	1	—	—	7	1	2		
Not of Hispanic origin	64	7	6	—	2	4	4	—	4	1	8	2		

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hermitage city, Mercer County							Sharon city, Mercer County						
	Tract 304 (pt.)	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 310 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 312	Tract 313	Tract 314 (pt.)	Tract 315	Tract 316 (pt.)	Tract 317 (pt.)	Tract 301	Tract 302 (pt.)	Tract 303	Tract 304 (pt.)
RACE														
All persons	40	—	18	2 043	4 316	2 269	5 326	1 281	7	—	2 781	796	4 390	3 081
White	40	—	17	1 887	4 246	2 238	5 220	1 218	7	—	2 693	700	4 268	3 047
Black	—	—	1	149	59	7	50	59	—	—	79	92	110	26
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	3	—	—	4	—	6	—
American Indian	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	3	—	—	4	—	6	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	3	7	23	43	—	—	—	2	3	3	6
Asian	—	—	—	3	7	23	43	—	—	—	2	3	2	6
Chinese	—	—	—	—	4	8	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	1	1	9	17	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	4	1	1	8	1	—	—	3	1	3	2
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	40	—	18	2 043	4 316	2 269	5 326	1 281	7	—	2 781	796	4 390	3 081
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	—	2	15	3	31	4	—	—	24	26	19	17
Mexican	—	—	—	1	4	—	9	—	—	—	13	1	2	5
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	2	3	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	—	—	—	1	11	3	22	1	—	—	9	23	11	12
Not of Hispanic origin	40	—	18	2 041	4 301	2 266	5 295	1 277	7	—	2 757	770	4 371	3 064
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	40	—	18	2 043	4 316	2 269	5 326	1 281	7	—	2 781	796	4 390	3 081
White	40	—	17	1 887	4 246	2 238	5 220	1 218	7	—	2 693	700	4 268	3 047
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	2	15	2	22	4	—	—	18	24	18	17
Not of Hispanic origin	40	—	17	1 885	4 231	2 236	5 198	1 214	7	—	2 675	676	4 250	3 030
Black	—	—	1	149	59	7	50	59	—	—	79	92	110	26
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	1	149	59	7	49	59	—	—	79	92	110	26
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	3	—	—	4	—	6	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	3	—	—	2	3	3	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	3	7	23	43	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	2
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	3	7	23	43	1	—	—	2	2	3	6
Other race	—	—	—	4	1	1	8	1	—	—	3	1	1	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon city, Mercer County—Con.					Remainder of Mercer County									
	Tract 305	Tract 306	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 314 (pt.)		Tract 302 (pt.)	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 310 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 314 (pt.)	Tract 316 (pt.)	Tract 317 (pt.)	Tract 318
RACE															
All persons	2 935	3 474	—	36		—	1 645	1 949	3 247	760	—	2	2 012	2 715	4 978
White	2 609	2 568	—	36		—	1 590	657	2 704	670	—	2	1 936	2 665	4 959
Black	314	883	—	—		—	1 047	1 285	533	88	—	—	62	25	12
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	12	—	—		—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	3
American Indian	—	12	—	—		—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	3
Eskimo	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	5	—	—		—	1	3	5	2	—	—	4	16	3
Asian	4	5	—	—		—	1	3	5	2	—	—	4	16	3
Chinese	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	3	2	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	3	—	—		—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—		—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	5	3
Cambodian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	2	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	1	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saman	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	1	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	6	6	—	—		—	5	3	4	—	—	—	9	6	1
HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons	2 935	3 474	—	36		—	1 645	1 949	3 247	760	—	2	2 012	2 715	4 978
Hispanic origin (of any race)	13	24	—	—		—	5	10	18	5	—	—	15	20	16
Mexican	—	—	—	—		—	2	6	—	1	—	—	4	5	8
Puerto Rican	—	18	—	—		—	2	—	3	—	—	—	4	2	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	12	6	—	—		—	1	4	15	4	—	—	7	10	8
Not of Hispanic origin	2 922	3 450	—	36		—	1 640	1 939	3 229	755	—	2	1 997	2 695	4 962
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons	2 935	3 474	—	36		—	1 645	1 949	3 247	760	—	2	2 012	2 715	4 978
White	2 609	2 568	—	36		—	1 590	657	2 704	670	—	2	1 936	2 665	4 959
Hispanic origin	4	15	—	—		—	2	8	15	4	—	—	11	18	15
Not of Hispanic origin	2 605	2 553	—	36		—	588	649	2 689	666	—	2	1 925	2 647	4 944
Black	314	883	—	—		—	1 047	1 285	533	88	—	—	62	25	12
Hispanic origin	—	5	—	—		—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	314	878	—	—		—	1 045	1 284	530	87	—	—	62	25	12
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	12	—	—		—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	3
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	12	—	—		—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	5	—	—		—	1	3	5	2	—	—	4	16	3
Hispanic origin	3	5	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3	5	—	—		—	1	3	5	2	—	—	1	16	3
Other race	6	6	—	—		—	5	3	4	—	—	—	9	6	1
Hispanic origin	—	4	—	—		—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	2	—	—		—	4	2	4	—	—	—	8	4	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Mercer County—Con.														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area														
Tract 319	Tract 320	Tract 321	Tract 322	Tract 323	Tract 324	Tract 325	Tract 326.01	Tract 326.02	Tract 327	Tract 328	Tract 329	Tract 330	Tract 331	
RACE														
All persons														
4 831	5 537	3 534	3 200	3 385	6 483	8 152	5 700	4 780	8 039	4 543	3 299	5 069	4 350	
4 780	5 506	3 428	3 163	3 367	6 421	8 108	5 632	4 365	7 879	4 310	3 237	4 988	4 318	
13	6	66	14	14	44	20	39	375	127	196	26	32	29	
2	6	12	1	—	—	6	4	15	11	4	3	6	1	
2	6	12	1	—	—	6	4	13	11	4	3	4	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
36	18	21	20	4	14	17	11	12	18	23	28	35	1	
36	16	21	17	4	13	15	11	11	17	23	28	35	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	7	2	10	2	1	2	2	1	1	8	—	6	—	
7	7	6	5	2	1	2	—	1	6	—	1	3	—	
15	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	2	10	1	—	1	4	—	7	7	4	9	10	1	
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	1	3	—	—	3	—	
—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	7	2	—	4	1	14	13	4	10	5	8	1	
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons														
4 831	5 537	3 534	3 200	3 385	6 483	8 152	5 700	4 780	8 039	4 543	3 299	5 069	4 350	
—	10	12	12	4	17	23	25	30	25	17	26	28	10	
—	7	6	9	—	5	12	13	—	3	5	—	7	3	
—	—	4	1	1	2	4	2	18	10	7	7	3	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	4	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	3	2	2	3	10	7	9	6	8	5	19	18	7	
—	5 527	3 522	3 188	3 381	6 466	8 129	5 675	4 750	8 014	4 526	3 273	5 041	4 340	
4 831	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons														
4 831	5 537	3 534	3 200	3 385	6 483	8 152	5 700	4 780	8 039	4 543	3 299	5 069	4 350	
4 780	5 506	3 428	3 163	3 367	6 421	8 108	5 632	4 365	7 879	4 310	3 237	4 988	4 318	
—	8	7	12	4	16	22	16	8	19	12	24	22	9	
4 780	5 498	3 421	3 151	3 363	6 405	8 086	5 616	4 357	7 860	4 298	3 213	4 966	4 309	
13	6	66	14	14	44	20	39	375	127	196	26	32	29	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	
13	6	65	14	14	44	20	38	368	127	194	26	32	29	
2	6	12	1	—	—	6	4	15	11	4	3	6	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	1	7	1	—	—	6	4	4	11	4	3	6	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
36	18	21	20	4	14	17	11	12	18	23	28	35	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
36	18	21	20	4	14	17	11	11	14	23	28	35	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	1	7	2	—	4	1	14	13	4	10	5	8	1	
—	—	4	—	—	1	1	8	12	2	3	2	6	2	
—	—	3	2	—	3	—	6	1	2	7	3	2	1	

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA	Mercer County			Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Mercer County					
		Total	Hermitage city	Sharon city	Tract 302	Tract 304	Tract 307	Tract 309	Tract 310	Tract 311
All housing units	48 689	48 689	6 359	7 670	635	1 219	746	1 428	382	784
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	45 591	45 591	6 158	7 186	590	1 179	630	1 385	370	761
Owner-occupied housing units	34 184	34 184	4 591	4 530	11	998	399	1 165	279	492
Percent of occupied housing units	75.0	75.0	74.6	63.0	1.9	84.6	63.3	84.1	75.4	64.7
White	33 172	33 172	4 530	4 304	10	991	202	1 033	246	469
Black	929	929	45	215	1	5	196	131	33	22
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	24	24	3	5	—	—	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	54	54	12	4	—	2	—	1	—	1
Other race	5	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	64	64	8	14	—	4	1	6	4	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	33 116	33 116	4 523	4 294	10	987	201	1 028	243	469
Renter-occupied housing units	11 407	11 407	1 567	2 656	579	181	231	220	91	269
White	10 368	10 368	1 483	2 291	514	176	52	159	83	234
Black	983	983	73	353	63	4	178	61	8	34
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	16	16	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	28	28	6	6	2	1	—	—	—	—
Other race	12	12	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	72	72	10	33	17	1	2	1	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	10 311	10 311	1 475	2 263	497	175	52	158	82	234
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	3 098	3 098	201	484	45	40	116	43	12	23
For sale only	363	363	33	68	1	4	2	11	6	2
For rent	670	670	68	165	27	10	22	6	3	11
Rented or sold, not occupied	351	351	33	92	16	9	9	4	1	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	691	691	13	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
For migrant workers	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	1 022	1 022	54	150	1	14	83	20	2	10
Boarded up	85	85	1	29	—	4	15	—	—	1
ROOMS										
1 room	254	254	11	99	44	2	3	3	12	4
2 rooms	562	562	45	144	59	5	7	7	6	9
3 rooms	3 050	3 050	323	755	326	26	55	103	44	52
4 rooms	7 412	7 412	1 108	1 049	110	79	100	162	56	219
5 rooms	11 621	11 621	1 643	1 547	68	163	165	414	134	241
6 rooms	12 769	12 769	1 582	2 230	16	372	296	476	84	153
7 rooms	6 845	6 845	881	1 052	6	282	81	161	28	38
8 or more rooms	6 176	6 176	766	794	6	290	39	102	18	38
Median, all housing units	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	3.2	6.4	5.6	5.6	5.0	4.9
Median, all housing units	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.5	3.3	6.6	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.1
Median, occupied housing units	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	3.1	6.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.6	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	3.1	5.3	5.1	4.0	3.4	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	35 273	35 273	4 710	5 395	19	1 072	580	1 256	321	469
1, attached	562	562	55	110	6	11	25	24	5	1
2	2 280	2 280	88	715	12	78	54	40	4	12
3 or 4	1 571	1 571	114	404	59	29	54	97	1	3
5 to 9	1 662	1 662	451	284	43	19	12	—	—	111
10 to 19	1 034	1 034	546	109	54	—	—	—	9	58
20 to 49	470	470	84	228	131	—	—	—	40	28
50 or more	712	712	—	352	294	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	4 648	4 648	273	7	—	2	1	—	—	97
Other	477	477	38	66	17	8	20	11	2	5
Occupied housing units	45 591	45 591	6 158	7 186	590	1 179	630	1 385	370	761
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	11 221	11 221	1 537	2 249	448	273	184	405	130	192
2 persons	15 440	15 440	2 259	2 198	103	413	187	493	143	266
3 persons	8 087	8 087	1 085	1 211	22	207	106	226	46	150
4 persons	6 873	6 873	870	919	11	180	72	169	35	110
5 persons	2 724	2 724	287	402	4	74	42	64	13	31
6 or more persons	1 246	1 246	120	207	2	32	39	28	3	12
Median, occupied housing units	2.25	2.25	2.18	2.11	1.50—	2.27	2.20	2.08	1.88	2.21
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.34	2.34	2.32	2.24	2.33	2.30	2.10	2.14	2.02	2.22
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.86	1.86	1.61	1.77	1.50—	1.96	2.39	1.50—	1.50—	2.18
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	44 982	44 982	6 101	7 098	588	1 177	611	1 373	369	745
1.01 to 1.50	507	507	50	83	2	2	16	11	1	13
1.51 or more	102	102	7	5	—	—	3	1	—	3
Median .....	.44	.44	.43	.43	.41	.39	.47	.42	.42	.48
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	25 089	25 089	3 946	4 127	7	913	362	1 072	263	384
Less than \$20,000	3 390	3 390	141	1 329	4	27	310	201	76	20
\$20,000 to \$39,999	8 310	8 310	825	1 828	3	276	41	492	137	160
\$40,000 to \$59,999	7 033	7 033	1 328	587	—	288	5	299	41	153
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3 833	3 833	912	191	—	145	3	62	9	40
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 315	1 315	379	85	—	74	—	13	—	10
\$100,000 to \$149,999	869	869	269	68	—	66	2	5	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	220	220	61	25	—	24	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	56	56	9	9	—	8	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	32	32	9	5	—	5	—	—	—	1
\$300,000 or more	31	31	13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	41 900	41 900	54 200	26 700	18 800	48 600	11 300	32 600	26 100	41 100
Mean (dollars)	47 800	47 800	61 600	33 000	20 800	60 500	16 100	35 100	28 000	42 900
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10 829	10 829	1 532	2 613	578	180	227	217	91	268
Median contract rent (dollars)	218	218	309	206	190	245	155	188	147	236
Mean contract rent (dollars)	229	229	303	210	211	255	154	201	157	208
With meals included in rent	52	52	1	13	3	2	—	1	—	1
Median contract rent (dollars)	639	639	875	641	109	313	—	875	—	875
No meals included in rent	10 011	10 011	1 431	2 509	570	166	207	200	86	258
No cash rent	766	766	100	91	5	12	20	16	5	9

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Mercer County— Con.			Hermitage city, Mercer County						
	Tract 314	Tract 316	Tract 317	Tract 304 (pt.)	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 310 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 312	Tract 313	Tract 314 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 484	918	1 125	23	—	9	784	1 688	887	2 463
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 389	869	1 091	23	—	9	761	1 644	863	2 368
Percent of occupied housing units.....	1 553	503	871	15	—	9	492	1 436	731	1 542
White.....	65.0	57.9	79.8	65.2	—	100.0	64.7	87.3	84.7	65.1
Black.....	1 545	498	868	15	—	8	469	1 415	725	1 534
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4	5	—	—	—	1	22	17	1	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	3
Other race.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 542	496	866	15	—	8	469	1 412	724	1 531
Renter-occupied housing units.....	836	366	220	8	—	—	269	208	132	826
White.....	806	348	207	8	—	—	234	207	132	796
Black.....	21	17	11	—	—	—	34	1	—	21
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Other race.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	800	347	206	8	—	—	234	207	132	790
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	95	49	34	—	—	—	23	44	24	95
For sale only.....	17	5	8	—	—	—	2	9	1	17
For rent.....	39	12	12	—	—	—	11	5	11	39
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	13	5	1	—	—	—	—	12	5	13
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	9	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	9
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	17	25	11	—	—	—	10	15	7	17
Boarded up.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	1	—	—	2	—	—	4	1	2	1
2 rooms.....	27	21	2	1	—	—	9	2	4	27
3 rooms.....	170	149	16	2	—	2	52	31	49	169
4 rooms.....	556	111	95	3	—	1	219	184	90	551
5 rooms.....	646	196	304	6	—	4	241	427	176	644
6 rooms.....	573	233	389	5	—	—	168	467	203	567
7 rooms.....	295	115	182	1	—	1	53	302	160	292
8 or more rooms.....	216	93	137	3	—	1	38	274	203	212
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	5.4	5.9	5.1	—	4.9	4.9	5.9	6.1	5.3
Mean, all housing units.....	5.4	5.4	6.0	5.0	—	5.0	5.1	6.1	6.2	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.1	—	4.9	5.0	5.9	6.1	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	—	4.9	5.4	6.1	6.4	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	3.9	5.0	3.0	—	—	4.1	4.5	3.9	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 580	594	941	16	—	9	469	1 492	752	1 567
1, attached.....	45	9	19	—	—	—	1	5	3	45
2.....	38	98	19	—	—	—	12	22	6	38
3 or 4.....	102	35	14	—	—	—	3	15	—	94
5 to 9.....	226	60	116	7	—	—	111	42	12	226
10 to 19.....	365	10	13	—	—	—	58	59	38	365
20 to 49.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	28	—	56	—
50 or more.....	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	111	2	1	—	—	—	97	43	17	111
Other.....	17	9	2	—	—	—	5	10	3	17
Occupied housing units.....	2 389	869	1 091	23	—	9	761	1 644	863	2 368
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	763	299	230	10	—	1	192	296	177	753
2 persons.....	884	234	410	10	—	7	266	628	312	876
3 persons.....	368	163	221	2	—	1	150	322	145	367
4 persons.....	260	125	167	1	—	—	110	270	150	259
5 persons.....	84	32	48	—	—	—	31	89	53	83
6 or more persons.....	30	16	15	—	—	—	12	39	26	30
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.99	2.08	2.27	1.65	—	2.00	2.21	2.34	2.32	1.99
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.24	2.33	2.27	1.94	—	2.00	2.22	2.40	2.46	2.24
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50-	1.50-	2.25	1.50-	—	—	2.18	1.82	1.50-	1.50-
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	2 374	864	1 085	23	—	9	745	1 631	859	2 353
1.01 to 1.50.....	13	3	5	—	—	—	13	13	4	13
1.51 or more.....	2	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	2
Mean.....	.41	.43	.42	.35	—	.40	.48	.43	.42	.41
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 366	452	810	15	—	8	384	1 238	616	1 357
Less than \$20,000.....	25	86	48	—	—	1	20	27	6	25
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	276	294	243	5	—	4	160	186	56	274
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	602	66	278	7	—	2	153	330	149	599
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	302	6	169	1	—	1	40	375	169	298
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	87	—	47	1	—	—	10	156	116	87
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	59	—	11	1	—	—	—	130	78	59
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	12	—	10	—	—	—	—	28	21	12
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	7	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	6	1
\$300,000 or more.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	2
Median (dollars).....	52 300	28 600	47 500	44 200	—	37 500	41 100	63 800	69 400	52 300
Mean (dollars).....	56 900	29 500	51 300	49 000	—	39 400	42 900	68 900	82 900	56 900
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	826	362	214	8	—	—	268	192	128	816
Median contract rent (dollars).....	333	171	324	250	—	—	236	372	392	334
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	330	172	302	242	—	—	208	353	374	330
With meals included in rent.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	875	—	—	—	—	875	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	799	335	204	6	—	—	258	174	120	789
No cash rent.....	27	26	10	2	—	—	9	18	8	27
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS										

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hermitage city, Mercer County—Con.			Sharon city, Mercer County					
	Tract 315	Tract 316 (pt.)	Tract 317 (pt.)	Tract 301	Tract 302 (pt.)	Tract 303	Tract 304 (pt.)	Tract 305	Tract 306
All housing units.....	502	3	—	1 173	635	1 930	1 196	1 274	1 442
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	487	3	—	1 077	590	1 804	1 156	1 230	1 309
Owner-occupied housing units.....	363	3	—	631	11	1 090	983	1 027	778
Percent of occupied housing units.....	74.5	100.0	—	58.6	1.9	60.4	85.0	83.5	59.4
White.....	361	3	—	619	10	1 081	976	933	675
Black.....	—	—	—	8	1	7	5	93	101
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	3	—	3	4	2	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	361	3	—	618	10	1 078	972	932	674
Renter-occupied housing units.....	124	—	—	446	579	714	173	203	531
White.....	106	—	—	420	514	673	168	165	341
Black.....	17	—	—	25	63	40	4	36	185
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	2
Other race.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	—	—	6	17	4	1	2	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	104	—	—	415	497	670	167	165	339
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	15	—	—	96	45	126	40	44	133
For sale only.....	4	—	—	13	1	18	4	8	24
For rent.....	2	—	—	34	27	34	10	9	51
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	3	—	—	36	16	7	9	14	10
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	1
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	5	—	—	13	1	66	14	9	47
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	18
ROOMS									
1 room.....	1	—	—	42	44	11	—	—	2
2 rooms.....	2	—	—	16	59	44	4	1	20
3 rooms.....	18	—	—	87	326	196	24	32	89
4 rooms.....	59	1	—	153	110	280	76	231	194
5 rooms.....	144	1	—	253	68	406	157	336	325
6 rooms.....	172	—	—	329	16	602	367	454	456
7 rooms.....	71	1	—	152	6	233	281	145	232
8 or more rooms.....	35	—	—	141	6	158	287	75	124
Median, all housing units.....	5.7	5.0	—	5.6	3.2	5.5	6.4	5.6	5.7
Mean, all housing units.....	5.7	5.3	—	5.6	3.3	5.4	6.6	5.6	5.7
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.0	—	5.6	3.1	5.6	6.4	5.6	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.0	—	6.1	5.6	6.0	6.6	5.7	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.2	—	—	4.5	3.1	4.3	5.4	5.0	4.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	402	3	—	819	19	1 320	1 056	1 169	1 000
1, attached.....	1	—	—	26	6	24	11	7	36
2.....	10	—	—	143	12	244	78	74	164
3 or 4.....	2	—	—	82	59	132	29	4	90
5 to 9.....	53	—	—	14	43	88	12	4	123
10 to 19.....	26	—	—	15	54	19	—	11	10
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	7	131	90	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	58	294	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	5	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	3
Other.....	3	—	—	8	17	12	8	5	16
Occupied housing units.....	487	3	—	1 077	590	1 804	1 156	1 230	1 309
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	108	—	—	322	448	575	263	321	310
2 persons.....	158	2	—	296	103	528	403	463	398
3 persons.....	97	1	—	186	22	302	205	234	261
4 persons.....	80	—	—	154	11	232	179	132	210
5 persons.....	31	—	—	73	4	114	74	59	77
6 or more persons.....	13	—	—	46	2	53	32	21	53
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.36	2.25	—	2.23	1.50—	2.12	2.28	2.13	2.27
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.25	2.25	—	2.32	2.33	2.24	2.31	2.12	2.38
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.76	—	—	2.06	1.50—	1.83	2.02	2.26	2.53
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	478	3	—	1 056	588	1 787	1 154	1 218	1 275
1.01 to 1.50.....	7	—	—	20	2	17	2	12	30
1.51 or more.....	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Mean.....	.46	.44	—	.46	.41	.44	.39	.43	.46
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	325	3	—	563	7	981	898	959	711
Less than \$20,000.....	61	1	—	370	4	376	27	193	359
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	138	2	—	179	3	470	271	586	317
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	88	—	—	10	—	116	281	154	24
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	28	—	—	4	—	15	144	15	9
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	9	—	—	—	—	3	73	7	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	65	3	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	24	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	34 700	27 500	—	17 000	18 800	24 300	48 700	29 100	19 900
Mean (dollars).....	36 800	27 500	—	18 700	20 800	26 400	60 700	30 800	21 300
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	120	—	—	437	578	700	172	196	520
Median contract rent (dollars).....	125	—	—	194	190	218	245	235	183
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	144	—	—	195	211	223	256	241	174
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	1	3	4	2	2	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	875	109	969	313	875	875
No meals included in rent.....	84	—	—	421	570	665	160	177	506
No cash rent.....	36	—	—	15	5	31	10	17	13

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Shoron city, Mercer County—Con.		Remainder of Mercer County						
	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 314 (pt.)	Tract 302 (pt.)	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 310 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 314 (pt.)
All housing units-----	--	20	--	746	856	1 428	373	--	1
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units-----	--	20	--	630	734	1 385	361	--	1
Owner-occupied housing units-----	--	10	--	399	410	1 165	270	--	1
Percent of occupied housing units-----	--	50.0	--	63.3	55.9	84.1	74.8	--	100.0
White-----	--	10	--	202	199	1 033	238	--	1
Black-----	--	--	--	196	211	131	32	--	--
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Other race-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	--	--	--	1	3	6	4	--	--
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	--	10	--	201	196	1 028	235	--	1
Renter-occupied housing units-----	--	10	--	231	324	220	91	--	--
White-----	--	10	--	52	91	159	83	--	--
Black-----	--	--	--	178	232	61	8	--	--
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other race-----	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	--	--	--	2	--	1	1	--	--
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	--	10	--	52	91	158	82	--	--
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units-----	--	--	--	116	122	43	12	--	--
For sale only-----	--	--	--	2	13	11	6	--	--
For rent-----	--	--	--	22	42	6	3	--	--
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	--	--	--	9	6	4	1	--	--
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
For migrant workers-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other vacant-----	--	--	--	83	61	20	2	--	--
Boarded up-----	--	--	--	15	12	--	--	--	--
ROOMS									
1 room-----	--	--	--	3	3	3	12	--	--
2 rooms-----	--	--	--	7	11	7	6	--	--
3 rooms-----	--	1	--	55	32	103	42	--	--
4 rooms-----	--	5	--	100	128	162	55	--	--
5 rooms-----	--	2	--	165	245	414	130	--	--
6 rooms-----	--	6	--	296	271	476	84	--	--
7 rooms-----	--	3	--	81	112	161	27	--	--
8 or more rooms-----	--	3	--	39	54	102	17	--	1
Median, all housing units-----	--	5.8	--	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.0	--	8.0
Mean, all housing units-----	--	5.9	--	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.0	--	8.0
Median, occupied housing units-----	--	5.8	--	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.1	--	8.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	--	6.5	--	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.3	--	8.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	--	4.3	--	5.1	5.1	4.0	3.4	--	--
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached-----	--	12	--	580	587	1 256	312	--	1
1, attached-----	--	--	--	25	36	24	5	--	--
2-----	--	--	--	54	58	40	4	--	--
3 or 4-----	--	8	--	54	49	97	1	--	--
5 to 9-----	--	--	--	12	109	--	--	--	--
10 to 19-----	--	--	--	--	3	--	9	--	--
20 to 49-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	--
50 or more-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mobile home or trailer-----	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Other-----	--	--	--	20	14	11	2	--	--
Occupied housing units-----	--	20	--	630	734	1 385	361	--	1
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person-----	--	10	--	184	178	405	129	--	--
2 persons-----	--	7	--	187	236	493	136	--	1
3 persons-----	--	1	--	106	137	226	45	--	--
4 persons-----	--	1	--	72	96	169	35	--	--
5 persons-----	--	1	--	42	44	64	13	--	--
6 or more persons-----	--	--	--	39	43	28	3	--	--
Median, occupied housing units-----	--	1.50	--	2.20	2.30	2.08	1.88	--	2.00
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	--	2.17	--	2.10	2.19	2.14	2.02	--	2.00
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	--	1.50	--	2.39	2.48	1.50	1.50	--	--
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less-----	--	20	--	611	714	1 373	360	--	1
1.01 to 1.50-----	--	--	--	16	20	11	1	--	--
1.51 or more-----	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Mean-----	--	.31	--	.47	.48	.42	.42	--	.25
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	--	8	--	362	365	1 072	255	--	1
Less than \$20,000-----	--	--	--	310	273	201	75	--	--
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	--	2	--	41	83	492	133	--	--
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	--	2	--	5	8	299	39	--	1
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	--	4	--	3	1	62	8	--	--
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	--	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	--	--	--	2	--	5	--	--	--
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
\$300,000 or more-----	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Median (dollars)-----	--	57 500	--	11 300	13 500	32 600	25 800	--	47 500
Mean (dollars)-----	--	56 900	--	16 100	16 400	35 100	27 600	--	47 500
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	--	10	--	227	315	217	91	--	--
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	--	333	--	155	126	188	147	--	--
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	--	335	--	154	131	201	157	--	--
With meals included in rent-----	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	--
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	--	--	--	--	225	875	--	--	--
No meals included in rent-----	--	10	--	207	298	200	86	--	--
No cash rent-----	--	--	--	20	15	16	5	--	--

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Mercer County—Con.								
	Tract 316 (pt.)	Tract 317 (pt.)	Tract 318	Tract 319	Tract 320	Tract 321	Tract 322	Tract 323	Tract 324
All housing units.....	915	1 125	2 056	1 905	2 149	1 478	1 384	1 283	2 562
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	866	1 091	1 796	1 843	2 013	1 321	1 311	1 255	2 420
Owner-occupied housing units.....	500	871	1 578	1 556	1 699	578	934	1 127	1 906
Percent of occupied housing units.....	57.7	79.8	87.9	84.4	84.4	43.8	71.2	89.8	78.8
White.....	495	868	1 571	1 546	1 694	575	925	1 122	1 899
Black.....	5	—	5	4	—	2	3	4	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	3	—	6	3	1	5	1	3
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	2	1	—	1	—	3	1	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	493	866	1 570	1 546	1 693	575	922	1 121	1 898
Renter-occupied housing units.....	366	220	218	287	314	743	377	128	514
White.....	348	207	218	285	314	736	376	128	503
Black.....	17	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2
Other race.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	347	206	217	285	314	736	373	128	501
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	49	34	260	62	136	157	73	28	142
For sale only.....	5	8	13	16	21	17	19	4	14
For rent.....	12	12	11	5	20	47	23	2	31
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	5	1	20	11	11	11	5	4	12
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	2	2	153	6	37	4	5	3	29
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	25	11	63	24	47	78	21	15	56
Boarded up.....	1	—	1	2	—	6	—	—	3
ROOMS									
1 room.....	—	—	9	1	14	31	3	1	3
2 rooms.....	21	2	25	14	9	55	12	3	21
3 rooms.....	149	16	71	52	63	284	89	25	72
4 rooms.....	110	95	366	235	330	207	147	121	553
5 rooms.....	195	304	536	443	555	224	230	366	736
6 rooms.....	233	389	466	497	577	328	406	361	599
7 rooms.....	114	182	293	296	310	175	255	231	310
8 or more rooms.....	93	137	290	367	291	174	242	175	268
Median, all housing units.....	5.4	5.9	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.2	6.0	5.8	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.4	6.0	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.2	6.1	6.0	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.4	6.1	5.9	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.1	6.1	5.8	6.1	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.0	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.9	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.0	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	591	941	1 443	1 581	1 622	742	1 084	1 170	1 703
1, attached.....	9	19	9	15	31	39	22	11	26
2.....	98	19	13	43	50	246	168	19	36
3 or 4.....	35	14	4	45	23	152	74	23	64
5 to 9.....	60	116	1	38	13	79	14	1	167
10 to 19.....	10	13	—	3	2	69	—	10	34
20 to 49.....	1	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
50 or more.....	100	—	—	—	—	91	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	2	1	566	174	389	4	1	43	513
Other.....	9	2	20	6	19	35	21	6	19
Occupied housing units.....	866	1 091	1 796	1 843	2 013	1 321	1 311	1 255	2 420
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	299	230	299	374	423	545	343	190	438
2 persons.....	232	410	642	731	681	370	464	474	852
3 persons.....	162	221	343	307	363	164	206	261	493
4 persons.....	125	167	323	271	365	138	200	217	416
5 persons.....	32	48	127	119	122	70	81	91	166
6 or more persons.....	16	15	62	41	59	34	17	22	55
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.08	2.27	2.43	2.25	2.36	1.81	2.17	2.42	2.41
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.33	2.27	2.44	2.30	2.36	2.11	2.23	2.45	2.42
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50—	2.25	2.40	1.86	2.31	1.50—	1.97	2.17	2.36
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	861	1 085	1 761	1 826	1 987	1 305	1 308	1 248	2 388
1.01 to 1.50.....	3	5	29	13	19	12	2	5	30
1.51 or more.....	2	1	6	4	7	4	1	2	2
Mean.....	.43	.42	.46	.41	.45	.42	.40	.45	.48
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	449	810	643	1 206	1 018	496	850	925	1 170
Less than \$20,000.....	85	48	69	59	99	113	43	45	81
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	292	243	251	301	369	267	421	214	404
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	66	278	217	361	306	69	233	322	434
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	6	169	76	252	190	36	103	212	183
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	47	19	107	34	6	29	76	38
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	11	10	89	15	4	15	45	21
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	10	—	21	5	1	3	7	9
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	3	—	9	—	—	3	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—
Median (dollars).....	28 600	47 500	40 100	53 000	42 000	28 200	38 200	51 700	43 600
Mean (dollars).....	29 500	51 300	43 100	61 100	45 100	32 600	44 000	57 000	46 700
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	362	214	162	268	271	733	375	113	471
Median contract rent (dollars).....	171	324	191	281	208	194	240	261	148
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	172	302	198	293	218	200	241	271	155
With meals included in rent.....	1	—	—	3	5	2	2	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	875	—	—	329	403	544	875	875	—
No meals included in rent.....	335	204	124	241	233	702	358	94	435
No cash rent.....	26	10	38	24	33	29	15	18	36

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Mercer County—Con.							
	Troct 325	Troct 326.01	Troct 326.02	Troct 327	Troct 328	Troct 329	Troct 330	Troct 331
All housing units	3 474	2 139	1 631	3 076	1 695	1 400	1 367	1 617
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	3 008	1 993	1 521	2 948	1 592	1 338	1 300	1 520
Owner-occupied housing units	2 528	1 772	1 073	2 467	1 289	853	811	1 276
Percent of occupied housing units	84.0	88.9	70.5	83.7	81.0	63.8	62.4	83.9
White	2 520	1 764	1 069	2 427	1 272	844	807	1 267
Black	3	6	1	37	13	4	—	8
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	—	3	1	—	1	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	1	—	2	4	4	3	—
Other race	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	6	—	4	1	1	—	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	2 517	1 758	1 069	2 424	1 271	843	807	1 265
Renter-occupied housing units	480	221	448	481	303	485	489	244
White	477	215	439	469	297	473	481	243
Black	2	1	8	9	5	9	6	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	2	—	1	1	3	1	—
Other race	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	2	1	4	—	4	1	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	475	215	439	465	297	469	481	242
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	466	146	110	128	103	62	67	97
For sale only	24	17	11	24	10	11	7	9
For rent	48	10	41	34	16	16	23	13
Rented or sold, not occupied	34	6	6	26	16	17	8	13
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	258	68	13	11	26	9	9	32
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other vacant	102	45	39	33	35	9	20	29
Boarded up	3	1	1	6	2	1	1	—
ROOMS								
1 room	12	6	8	—	9	8	12	6
2 rooms	36	13	28	15	16	37	20	15
3 rooms	145	49	123	105	135	105	208	49
4 rooms	541	314	267	603	277	225	160	259
5 rooms	833	583	397	892	387	221	194	381
6 rooms	811	566	336	729	403	362	343	424
7 rooms	549	328	229	387	219	199	189	265
8 or more rooms	547	280	243	345	249	243	241	218
Median, all housing units	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.7
Median, all housing units	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.9
Median, occupied housing units	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.3	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.3	3.8	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	2 544	1 613	1 061	2 072	1 199	916	915	1 235
1, attached	24	16	16	19	5	8	18	20
2	91	17	132	80	10	141	136	22
3 or 4	52	10	118	47	3	69	115	4
5 to 9	34	5	90	80	—	34	51	23
10 to 19	10	—	25	77	—	101	13	—
20 to 49	49	—	—	—	5	40	2	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	69	—	100	—
Mobile home or trailer	626	459	166	687	360	71	1	304
Other	44	19	23	14	44	20	16	9
Occupied housing units	3 008	1 993	1 521	2 948	1 592	1 338	1 300	1 520
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	628	320	394	536	336	450	444	290
2 persons	1 008	715	490	989	543	447	421	461
3 persons	537	410	259	618	287	181	174	291
4 persons	499	352	254	517	286	151	153	278
5 persons	208	132	86	205	107	80	73	125
6 or more persons	128	64	38	83	33	29	35	75
Median, occupied housing units	2.37	2.45	2.25	2.45	2.35	1.99	1.99	2.53
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.42	2.46	2.40	2.49	2.40	2.19	2.27	2.55
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.00	2.28	1.85	2.18	1.88	1.59	1.50	2.42
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	2 953	1 958	1 503	2 876	1 571	1 324	1 293	1 477
1.01 to 1.50	42	29	12	58	18	10	4	35
1.51 or more	13	6	6	14	3	4	3	8
Mean	.45	.47	.44	.48	.45	.39	.40	.49
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 305	965	738	1 434	802	711	732	707
Less than \$20,000	116	40	48	68	36	31	29	51
\$20,000 to \$39,999	488	210	249	351	198	250	226	174
\$40,000 to \$59,999	400	316	239	501	232	233	333	226
\$60,000 to \$79,999	197	245	135	336	156	106	109	145
\$80,000 to \$99,999	60	73	46	96	71	48	18	70
\$100,000 to \$149,999	25	52	17	63	72	34	16	36
\$150,000 to \$199,999	12	19	3	8	27	4	—	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	6	1	3	6	4	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	4	2	—	4	1	—	1	—
\$300,000 or more	1	2	—	4	3	1	—	—
Median (dollars)	41 800	53 400	44 300	51 300	53 200	44 900	45 100	50 900
Mean (dollars)	47 300	60 600	49 000	56 000	64 500	52 600	47 800	54 700
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	408	176	429	430	266	483	483	190
Median contract rent (dollars)	202	209	201	261	195	287	246	209
Mean contract rent (dollars)	204	220	204	273	213	307	249	219
With meals included in rent	—	1	1	—	—	18	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	50	213	—	—	817	—	137
No meals included in rent	344	150	395	385	217	444	469	150
No cash rent	64	25	33	45	49	21	14	39

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA		Mercer County		Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Mercer County)		Sharon city, Mercer County	Remainder of Mercer County		
	Total	Hermitage city	Sharon city	Tract 307	Tract 309	Tract 306	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 326.02
Occupied housing units -----	43 540	6 013	6 595	254	1 192	1 016	254	290	1 192	1 508
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	33 172	4 530	4 304	202	1 033	675	202	199	1 033	1 069
Percent of occupied housing units -----	76.2	75.3	65.3	79.5	86.7	66.4	79.5	68.6	86.7	70.9
Renter-occupied housing units -----	10 368	1 483	2 291	52	159	341	52	91	159	439
Percent of occupied housing units -----	23.8	24.7	34.7	20.5	13.3	33.6	20.5	31.4	13.3	29.1
ROOMS										
1 room -----	186	10	81	—	2	2	—	2	2	4
2 rooms -----	428	37	115	8	4	10	—	13	4	23
3 rooms -----	2 521	289	619	8	78	50	8	13	78	102
4 rooms -----	6 319	1 007	840	65	136	107	33	46	136	234
5 rooms -----	10 423	1 567	1 293	113	349	210	113	85	349	373
6 rooms -----	11 593	1 524	1 995	20	135	186	20	35	135	222
7 rooms -----	6 304	848	942	15	77	99	15	14	77	231
8 or more rooms -----	5 766	731	710	57	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.4	4.2	4.3	5.1	3.8	4.9	5.1	4.7	3.8	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached -----	32 304	4 535	4 832	226	1 063	764	226	223	1 063	1 013
1, attached -----	433	52	80	9	19	18	9	7	19	16
2 -----	1 838	82	563	7	31	124	7	15	31	110
3 or 4 -----	1 259	103	319	9	69	50	9	12	69	99
5 to 9 -----	1 275	388	171	3	—	38	3	28	—	75
10 to 19 -----	919	494	83	—	—	10	—	1	—	22
20 to 49 -----	407	70	196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more -----	637	—	295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	4 112	253	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	154
Other -----	356	36	50	—	10	9	—	4	10	19
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person -----	10 723	1 502	2 078	95	358	262	95	87	358	392
2 persons -----	14 860	2 222	2 038	49	441	330	49	108	441	487
3 persons -----	7 709	1 041	1 097	38	195	184	38	46	195	258
4 persons -----	6 566	892	841	28	132	154	28	31	132	248
5 persons -----	2 561	275	364	11	44	51	11	7	44	85
6 or more persons -----	1 121	118	177	13	20	35	13	11	20	38
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.24	2.11	2.10	1.96	2.04	2.27	1.96	2.04	2.04	2.24
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.34	2.31	2.24	1.85	2.10	2.26	1.85	1.97	2.10	2.40
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	1.81	1.58	1.69	2.64	1.50	2.30	2.64	2.27	1.50	1.83
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less -----	43 010	5 965	6 530	249	1 183	1 000	249	284	1 183	1 490
1.01 to 1.50 -----	443	44	63	5	8	15	5	6	8	12
1.51 or more -----	87	4	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	6
Mean -----	.44	.42	.43	.41	.41	.43	.41	.42	.41	.44
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	24 219	3 895	3 971	189	954	613	189	178	954	738
Less than \$20,000 -----	2 984	138	136	174	169	307	174	144	169	48
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	8 039	820	1 236	11	448	274	11	29	448	249
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	6 938	1 318	573	—	268	21	—	5	268	239
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	3 787	898	187	—	55	2	—	—	55	135
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 292	368	84	—	10	2	—	—	10	46
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	852	264	68	2	4	—	2	—	4	17
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	215	60	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	54	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	28	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more -----	30	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	42 500	54 100	27 100	10 000	32 600	20 000	10 000	12 700	32 600	44 300
Mean (dollars) -----	48 400	61 400	33 500	15 800	35 100	21 600	15 800	15 300	35 100	49 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	9 815	1 449	2 255	52	157	336	52	90	157	420
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	223	311	211	169	177	206	169	138	177	202
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	235	306	217	158	186	201	158	138	186	206
With meals included in rent -----	48	1	12	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	646	875	12	—	—	875	—	—	—	213
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	9 037	1 355	2 157	45	143	324	45	79	143	386
No meals included in rent -----	730	93	86	7	14	11	7	11	14	33
No cash rent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA		Mercer County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Mercer County		Sharon city, Mercer County	Remainder of Mercer County		
			Total	Sharon city	Tract 307	Tract 309	Tract 306	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	1 912	568	1 912	568	374	192	286	374	443	192
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	929	215	929	215	196	131	101	196	211	131
Percent of occupied housing units -----	48.6	37.9	48.6	37.9	52.4	68.2	35.3	52.4	47.6	68.2
Renter-occupied housing units -----	983	353	983	353	178	61	185	178	232	61
Percent of occupied housing units -----	51.4	62.1	51.4	62.1	47.6	31.8	64.7	47.6	52.4	31.8
ROOMS										
1 room-----	18	12	18	12	1	1	-	1	1	1
2 rooms-----	36	15	36	15	5	23	8	5	13	23
3 rooms-----	183	78	183	78	32	68	20	32	59	68
4 rooms-----	309	114	309	114	51	50	43	51	107	50
5 rooms-----	442	128	442	128	68	56	72	68	159	56
6 rooms-----	557	126	557	126	150	32	72	150	130	32
7 rooms-----	226	59	226	59	49	20	33	49	64	20
8 rooms-----	141	36	141	36	18	20	19	18	32	20
9 or more rooms-----	54	14	54	14	5	5	5	5	5	5
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.0	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.7	5.7	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.3	5.1	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.2	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached -----	1 229	318	1 229	318	285	157	161	285	294	157
1, attached -----	65	17	65	17	11	4	12	11	24	4
2 -----	101	34	101	34	30	6	19	30	28	6
3 or 4 -----	115	29	115	29	26	24	18	26	24	24
5 to 9 -----	233	90	233	90	9	-	72	9	66	-
10 to 19 -----	51	17	51	17	-	-	-	-	2	-
20 to 49 -----	30	22	30	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 or more -----	42	36	42	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer -----	19	1	19	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Other -----	27	4	27	4	12	1	4	12	5	1
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person-----	470	161	470	161	87	47	47	87	90	47
2 persons-----	548	154	548	154	118	51	75	118	128	51
3 persons-----	360	111	360	111	68	31	66	68	91	31
4 persons-----	273	76	273	76	44	35	44	44	65	35
5 persons-----	145	31	145	31	31	20	26	31	37	20
6 or more persons-----	116	29	116	29	26	8	18	26	32	8
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.39	2.30	2.39	2.30	2.35	2.46	2.82	2.35	2.54	2.46
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.43	2.34	2.43	2.34	2.35	2.71	2.48	2.35	2.49	2.71
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.34	2.27	2.34	2.27	2.34	1.85	2.91	2.34	2.57	1.85
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less -----	1 842	546	1 842	546	360	189	268	360	429	189
1.01 to 1.50 -----	59	19	59	19	11	3	15	11	14	3
1.51 or more -----	11	3	11	3	3	-	-	3	-	-
Mean -----	.52	.52	.52	.52	.51	.50	.58	.51	.51	.50
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	811	197	811	197	172	117	96	172	187	117
Less than \$20,000 -----	399	88	399	88	135	31	52	135	129	31
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	264	91	264	91	30	44	41	30	54	44
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	82	13	82	13	4	31	3	4	3	31
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	39	4	39	4	3	7	-	3	1	7
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	17	1	17	1	-	3	-	-	-	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	8	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	20 300	21 300	20 300	21 300	12 800	32 400	18 600	12 800	14 700	32 400
Mean (dollars) -----	27 100	23 800	27 100	23 800	16 300	35 300	19 400	16 300	17 500	35 300
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	962	347	962	347	174	60	180	174	224	60
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	155	149	155	149	152	211	152	152	121	211
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	166	161	166	161	153	238	123	153	128	238
With meals included in rent -----	4	1	4	1	-	1	-	-	2	1
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	550	875	550	875	-	875	-	-	225	875
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	923	341	923	341	161	57	178	161	218	57
No meals included in rent -----	35	5	35	5	13	2	2	13	4	2
No cash rent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA	Mercer County
Occupied housing units	136	136
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	64	64
Percent of occupied housing units	47.1	47.1
Renter-occupied housing units	72	72
Percent of occupied housing units	52.9	52.9
ROOMS		
1 room	7	7
2 rooms	6	6
3 rooms	16	16
4 rooms	25	25
5 rooms	24	24
6 rooms	36	36
7 rooms	11	11
8 or more rooms	11	11
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.1	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	74	74
1, attached	4	4
2	12	12
3 or 4	9	9
5 to 9	7	7
10 to 19	10	10
20 to 49	6	6
50 or more	2	2
Mobile home or trailer	8	8
Other	4	4
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	37	37
2 persons	39	39
3 persons	24	24
4 persons	21	21
5 persons	12	12
6 or more persons	3	3
Median, occupied housing units	2.29	2.29
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.93	2.93
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.86	1.86
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	133	133
1.01 to 1.50	2	2
1.51 or more	1	1
Mean	.65	.65
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	51	51
Less than \$20,000	13	13
\$20,000 to \$39,999	19	19
\$40,000 to \$59,999	11	11
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3	3
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	30 800	30 800
Mean (dollars)	38 800	38 800
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	71	71
Median contract rent (dollars)	235	235
Mean contract rent (dollars)	245	245
With meals included in rent	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	67	67
Mean contract rent (dollars)	4	4
No meals included in rent	—	—
No cash rent	—	—

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA		Mercer County	
	43 427	43 427	43 427	43 427
Occupied housing units -----				
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	33 116	33 116		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	76.3	76.3		
Renter-occupied housing units -----	10 311	10 311		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	23.7	23.7		
ROOMS				
1 room -----	179	179		
2 rooms -----	422	422		
3 rooms -----	2 510	2 510		
4 rooms -----	6 297	6 297		
5 rooms -----	10 405	10 405		
6 rooms -----	11 562	11 562		
7 rooms -----	6 295	6 295		
8 or more rooms -----	5 757	5 757		
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.7	5.7		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.9	5.9		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.4	4.4		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached -----	32 241	32 241		
1, attached -----	430	430		
2 -----	1 828	1 828		
3 or 4 -----	1 254	1 254		
5 to 9 -----	1 269	1 269		
10 to 19 -----	909	909		
20 to 49 -----	401	401		
50 or more -----	636	636		
Mobile home or trailer -----	4 107	4 107		
Other -----	352	352		
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	10 691	10 691		
2 persons -----	14 828	14 828		
3 persons -----	7 688	7 688		
4 persons -----	6 550	6 550		
5 persons -----	2 552	2 552		
6 or more persons -----	1 118	1 118		
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.24	2.24		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.34	2.34		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.81	1.81		
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	42 900	42 900		
1.01 to 1.50 -----	441	441		
1.51 or more -----	86	86		
Mean -----	.44	.44		
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	24 175	24 175		
Less than \$20,000 -----	2 973	2 973		
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	8 022	8 022		
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	6 930	6 930		
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	3 784	3 784		
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 289	1 289		
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	851	851		
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	214	214		
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	54	54		
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	28	28		
\$300,000 or more -----	30	30		
Median (dollars) -----	42 500	42 500		
Mean (dollars) -----	48 400	48 400		
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	9 759	9 759		
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	223	223		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	235	235		
With meals included in rent -----	48	48		
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	646	646		
No meals included in rent -----	8 985	8 985		
No cash rent -----	726	726		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mercer County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Mercer County												
	Sharon, PA MSA		Total	Hermitage city	Sharon city	Tract 302	Tract 304	Tract 307	Tract 309	Tract 310	Tract 311	Tract 314	Tract 316	Tract 317	
ANCESTRY															
All persons.....	121 003	121 003	15 300	17 493	769	3 110	1 663	3 247	757	2 058	5 233	1 969	2 774	2 700	
Ancestry specified.....	112 458	112 458	14 632	16 354	696	3 001	1 562	3 111	735	2 010	4 966	1 850	2 700	2 700	
Single ancestry.....	58 406	58 406	7 695	9 027	420	1 490	1 290	2 132	382	1 070	2 757	923	1 321	1 321	
Multiple ancestry.....	54 052	54 052	6 937	7 327	276	1 511	272	979	353	940	2 209	927	1 379	1 379	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	8 545	8 545	668	1 139	73	109	101	136	22	48	267	119	74	74	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestries reported.....	242 006	242 006	30 600	34 986	1 538	6 220	3 326	6 494	1 514	4 116	10 466	3 938	5 548	5 548	
Arab.....	313	313	41	72	—	37	—	21	9	8	19	—	26	26	
Austrian.....	308	308	56	116	—	—	—	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	
Belgian.....	79	79	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canadian.....	99	99	11	8	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Czech.....	273	273	30	18	6	5	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	
Danish.....	190	190	53	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	39	—	12	12	
Dutch.....	5 026	5 026	372	454	26	22	37	20	32	48	123	84	80	80	
English.....	18 249	18 249	2 058	2 012	82	493	15	175	115	175	839	271	356	356	
Finnish.....	176	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
French (except Basque).....	2 869	2 869	406	349	23	138	15	49	26	71	93	17	35	35	
French Canadian.....	230	230	88	19	—	—	—	—	—	10	41	—	—	—	
German.....	46 422	46 422	4 993	5 346	205	997	169	489	227	622	1 589	693	864	864	
Greek.....	2 457	2 457	107	170	17	29	11	16	—	—	40	—	15	15	
Hungarian.....	2 863	2 863	560	599	30	113	23	167	5	91	155	75	251	251	
Irish.....	23 997	23 997	2 540	3 618	136	804	92	239	152	377	769	463	468	468	
Italian.....	13 635	13 635	2 670	2 415	131	533	136	931	88	374	879	393	711	711	
Lithuanian.....	259	259	26	53	—	18	—	—	5	—	9	—	—	—	
Norwegian.....	293	293	76	9	—	20	—	—	18	—	—	—	14	14	
Polish.....	5 602	5 602	976	1 125	44	192	50	212	33	175	220	77	165	165	
Portuguese.....	38	38	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Romanian.....	679	679	235	186	—	52	12	47	13	13	103	—	5	5	
Russian.....	849	849	174	256	—	104	10	41	—	52	86	30	51	51	
Scottish-Irish.....	7 382	7 382	759	595	12	95	4	24	27	69	268	67	119	119	
Scottish.....	3 624	3 624	346	338	14	86	—	42	4	35	99	41	88	88	
Slovak.....	8 633	8 633	1 973	1 599	50	181	37	580	121	270	748	296	352	352	
Subsaharan African.....	117	117	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Swedish.....	1 513	1 513	202	165	6	69	—	7	—	21	86	7	17	17	
Swiss.....	518	518	55	11	—	—	—	33	2	26	—	—	6	6	
Ukrainian.....	711	711	216	113	5	—	—	57	6	47	74	6	30	30	
United States or American.....	3 069	3 069	250	301	7	32	61	24	26	47	117	43	31	31	
Welsh.....	3 453	3 453	434	696	36	136	—	28	52	66	172	62	102	102	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	40	40	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian.....	106	106	21	5	—	5	—	16	17	12	9	—	—	—	
Other ancestries.....	84 582	84 582	9 771	13 249	650	1 857	2 559	2 984	535	1 381	3 488	1 258	1 558	1 558	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American.....	86	86	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	
Costa Rican.....	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan.....	15	15	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian.....	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran.....	43	43	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American.....	43	43	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean.....	24	24	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian.....	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian.....	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hermitage city, Mercer County						Sharon city, Mercer County							
	Tract 304 (pt.)	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 310 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 312	Tract 313	Tract 314 (pt.)	Tract 315	Tract 316 (pt.)	Tract 317 (pt.)	Tract 301	Tract 302 (pt.)	Tract 303	Tract 304 (pt.)
ANCESTRY														
All persons	29	—	20	2 058	4 310	2 383	5 188	1 298	14	—	2 808	769	4 390	3 081
Ancestry specified	29	—	20	2 010	4 157	2 267	4 921	1 214	14	—	2 574	696	4 157	2 972
Single ancestry	13	—	20	1 953	1 318	1 949	2 720	627	14	—	1 414	420	1 896	1 477
Multiple ancestry	16	—	—	940	2 204	116	2 201	627	—	—	1 160	276	2 261	1 495
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	—	—	—	48	153	—	267	84	—	—	234	73	233	109
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	58	—	40	4 116	8 620	4 766	10 376	2 596	28	—	5 616	1 538	8 780	6 162
Arab	—	—	—	8	6	—	19	—	—	—	19	—	8	7
Austrian	—	—	—	7	30	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	43	37
Belgian	—	—	—	—	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	21	—	—	7	6	—	5
Danish	—	—	—	—	8	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	—	—	—	48	131	6	123	40	—	—	124	26	122	8
English	4	—	—	175	616	322	839	102	—	—	347	82	539	489
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	—	—	—	71	147	25	93	70	—	—	90	23	60	138
French Canadian	—	—	—	10	4	33	41	—	—	—	10	—	5	—
German	12	—	6	622	1 488	887	1 589	389	—	—	971	205	1 600	985
Greek	—	—	—	11	40	—	40	5	—	—	16	17	69	29
Hungarian	—	—	—	91	166	111	155	37	—	—	90	30	133	113
Irish	6	—	—	377	702	338	761	356	—	—	619	136	1 132	798
Italian	6	—	9	374	803	398	871	209	—	—	214	131	699	527
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	17	—	9	—	—	—	6	—	—	18
Norwegian	11	—	—	18	13	28	—	6	—	—	187	44	306	192
Polish	—	—	—	175	370	—	220	53	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	5	—	—	—
Romanian	6	—	—	13	127	—	74	15	—	—	40	—	35	46
Russian	—	—	—	52	5	15	86	16	—	—	15	—	95	104
Scotch-Irish	—	—	—	69	317	82	268	23	—	—	84	12	162	95
Scottish	—	—	—	35	108	104	99	—	—	—	40	14	95	86
Slovak	—	—	5	270	521	225	748	197	7	—	215	50	366	181
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—
Swedish	—	—	—	21	41	62	78	—	—	—	7	6	59	69
Swiss	—	—	—	26	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Ukrainian	—	—	—	47	55	5	74	82	—	—	18	5	59	—
United States or American	—	—	—	47	48	16	117	15	7	—	87	7	50	32
Welsh	—	—	—	66	66	97	172	33	—	—	72	36	297	136
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	12	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other ancestries	13	—	20	1 381	2 398	1 659	3 451	835	14	—	2 126	650	2 571	1 844
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon city, Mercer County—Con.					Remainder of Mercer County									
	Tract 305	Tract 306	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 314 (pt.)		Tract 302 (pt.)	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 310 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 314 (pt.)	Tract 316 (pt.)	Tract 317 (pt.)	Tract 318
ANCESTRY															
All persons	2 935	3 465	—	45		—	1 663	1 931	3 247	737	—	—	1 955	2 774	4 996
Ancestry specified	2 760	3 150	—	45		—	1 562	1 687	3 111	715	—	—	1 836	2 700	4 589
Single ancestry	1 838	1 945	—	37		—	1 290	1 395	2	362	—	—	909	1 321	2 258
Multiple ancestry	922	1 205	—	8		—	272	244	979	353	—	—	927	1 379	2 331
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	175	315	—	—		—	101	—	136	22	—	—	119	74	407
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestries reported	5 870	6 930	—	90		—	3 326	3 862	6 494	1 474	—	—	3 910	5 548	9 992
Arab	6	32	—	—		—	—	—	21	9	—	—	—	26	8
Austrian	6	5	—	—		—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	11
Belgian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Canadian	8	—	—	—		—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	23
Czech	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Danish	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Dutch	66	94	—	—		—	37	9	20	32	—	—	84	12	80
English	224	331	—	—		—	15	17	175	115	—	—	271	356	876
Finnish	—	—	—	—		—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
French (except Basque)	23	15	—	—		—	15	9	49	26	—	—	17	35	187
French Canadian	—	4	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
German	585	1 000	—	—		—	169	—	489	221	—	—	693	864	2 632
Greek	39	—	—	—		—	—	8	16	—	—	—	—	15	2
Hungarian	185	48	—	—		—	23	25	167	5	—	—	75	251	60
Irish	353	572	—	8		—	92	109	239	152	—	—	463	468	1 107
Italian	523	313	—	8		—	136	187	931	79	—	—	393	711	1 171
Lithuanian	23	6	—	—		—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	4
Norwegian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Polish	225	171	—	—		—	50	66	212	33	—	—	77	14	108
Portuguese	—	5	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	25	11	—	29		—	12	—	47	13	—	—	—	5	2
Russian	33	9	—	—		—	10	31	41	—	—	—	30	51	18
Scotch-Irish	86	156	—	—		—	4	27	24	27	—	—	67	119	291
Scottish	29	74	—	—		—	—	—	42	—	—	—	41	88	112
Slovak	488	299	—	—		—	37	208	580	116	—	—	289	352	151
Subsaharan African	—	50	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	16	—	—	8		—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	17	66
Swiss	5	—	—	—		—	—	—	33	2	—	—	—	6	79
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	30	7
United States or American	38	25	—	—		—	61	81	24	26	—	—	6	30	237
Welsh	43	112	—	—		—	—	—	28	52	—	—	36	102	84
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—		—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	16	17	—	—	—	—	3
Other ancestries	2 571	3 450	—	37		—	2 559	2 917	2 984	515	—	—	1 244	1 558	3 225
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	37	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	37	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Mercer County—Con.														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 319	Tract 320	Tract 321	Tract 322	Tract 323	Tract 324	Tract 325	Tract 326.01	Tract 326.02	Tract 327	Tract 328	Tract 329	Tract 330	Tract 331
ANCESTRY														
All persons	4 788	5 539	3 578	3 197	3 377	6 491	8 147	5 711	4 783	8 040	4 509	3 323	5 091	4 333
Ancestry specified	4 465	4 898	3 319	3 077	3 267	6 023	7 286	5 108	4 426	7 486	4 220	2 979	4 600	4 118
Single ancestry	2 181	2 520	1 816	1 438	1 626	2 725	3 488	2 423	2 369	3 609	1 935	1 467	2 207	2 213
Multiple ancestry	2 284	2 378	1 503	1 639	1 641	3 298	3 798	2 685	2 057	3 877	2 285	1 512	2 393	1 905
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	323	641	259	120	110	468	861	603	357	554	289	344	491	215
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	9 576	11 078	7 156	6 394	6 754	12 982	16 294	11 422	9 566	16 080	9 018	6 646	10 182	8 666
Arab	64	—	—	—	5	—	5	4	23	16	—	—	25	2
Austrian	12	11	5	—	2	7	18	23	13	—	—	5	17	13
Belgian	25	2	—	—	7	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	—	—	32	—	—	7	—
Czech	15	21	14	14	—	25	27	11	15	—	8	—	13	32
Danish	29	12	—	—	—	4	10	—	12	30	3	—	7	8
Dutch	253	248	278	153	136	365	396	321	186	265	296	226	159	324
English	961	946	480	731	411	1 021	1 757	908	798	1 120	766	652	1 098	705
Finnish	—	46	31	25	11	—	11	20	2	2	—	—	7	3
French	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	90	120	85	137	45	180	224	137	109	140	162	90	174	83
French Canadian	7	—	18	—	—	—	—	5	3	200	—	5	—	14
German	2 333	2 422	1 294	1 443	1 341	3 201	3 688	2 449	2 035	3 200	2 049	1 222	2 090	2 138
Greek	2	11	6	27	43	2	—	20	—	3	—	—	13	11
Hungarian	62	63	57	29	133	88	99	117	64	246	23	5	75	37
Irish	1 036	1 257	806	772	539	1 475	1 866	1 145	992	1 533	1 096	704	1 008	980
Italian	393	488	477	300	564	475	215	519	325	851	317	282	464	272
Lithuanian	21	12	5	—	8	35	15	10	—	16	9	6	16	18
Norwegian	15	2	6	49	11	4	20	27	8	6	9	14	21	—
Polish	142	104	192	46	298	313	226	216	133	495	137	85	209	194
Portuguese	—	—	8	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	6	—	—	—
Romanian	2	21	—	11	14	24	3	16	—	84	—	—	—	4
Russian	7	23	21	5	12	16	21	38	—	17	—	—	23	21
Scotch-Irish	408	310	178	191	132	526	666	400	492	522	34	307	449	416
Scottish	127	153	45	107	72	218	345	190	164	277	235	248	290	182
Slovak	147	155	263	146	480	330	130	242	110	907	89	93	132	104
Subsaharan African	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	77	111	25	45	34	82	219	88	35	52	59	86	98	38
Swiss	19	32	29	7	38	4	44	25	29	6	8	11	41	39
Ukrainian	—	11	—	9	22	39	39	20	13	83	3	—	15	22
United States or American	101	167	98	125	95	180	371	150	136	262	119	45	101	72
Welsh	83	209	55	145	205	153	171	182	88	318	135	73	119	59
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	5	—	7	5	2	5	7	—	—	—	5
Other ancestries	2 952	3 971	2 571	1 795	1 899	3 914	5 476	3 914	3 635	5 063	2 886	2 381	3 344	2 759
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	25	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	7	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA	Mercer County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Mercer County					
		Total	Hermitage city	Sharon city	Tract 302	Tract 304	Tract 307	Tract 309	Tract 310	Tract 311
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	121 003	121 003	15 300	17 493	769	3 110	1 663	3 247	757	2 058
Native	119 182	119 182	14 871	17 208	703	3 094	1 631	3 088	751	1 993
Foreign born	1 821	1 821	429	285	66	16	32	159	6	65
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	485	485	77	145	24	29	14	36	13	23
Persons 5 years and over	113 464	113 464	14 457	16 234	754	2 920	1 513	3 123	729	1 928
In linguistically isolated households	920	920	175	192	24	45	39	44	13	36
Speak a language other than English	5 705	5 705	939	774	96	105	140	428	69	143
Do not speak English "very well"	2 213	2 213	346	317	46	66	44	195	20	60
Speak Spanish	629	629	57	103	23	—	35	23	7	7
Do not speak English "very well"	198	198	5	33	8	—	10	23	—	—
Linguistically isolated	59	59	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	236	236	18	23	—	—	12	14	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	133	133	7	11	—	—	12	14	—	—
Linguistically isolated	33	33	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	28 594	28 594	3 098	3 756	108	677	441	499	89	363
Preprimary school	1 977	1 977	196	318	8	82	26	22	—	36
Public school	1 346	1 346	147	207	8	39	26	5	—	30
Elementary or high school	19 461	19 461	2 231	2 715	52	455	359	392	70	252
Public school	17 801	17 801	1 938	2 460	52	345	357	325	66	230
College	7 156	7 156	671	723	48	140	56	85	19	75
Public college	3 589	3 589	484	581	16	103	45	77	12	46
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	80 181	80 181	11 031	11 761	627	2 205	982	2 499	619	1 467
Less than 9th grade	7 287	7 287	823	1 054	98	90	109	245	88	199
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	12 639	12 639	1 484	2 053	181	169	324	441	155	280
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	36 163	36 163	4 515	5 267	230	775	387	1 198	256	624
Same college, no degree	9 761	9 761	1 784	1 549	54	429	103	249	54	212
Associate degree	3 451	3 451	515	431	7	114	46	94	28	79
Bachelor's degree	6 954	6 954	1 229	886	51	382	8	169	34	62
Graduate or professional degree	3 926	3 926	681	521	6	246	5	103	4	11
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.1	75.1	79.1	73.6	55.5	88.3	55.9	72.5	60.7	67.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.6	13.6	17.3	12.0	9.1	28.5	1.3	10.9	6.1	5.0
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	254	254	136	487	250	—	764	63	385	211
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 452	1 452	1 251	1 301	—	1 295	2 023	1 110	1 655	1 714
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 994	1 994	1 776	1 981	1 184	1 964	2 390	1 569	1 818	1 426
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	113 464	113 464	14 457	16 234	754	2 920	1 513	3 123	729	1 928
Same house	74 507	74 507	9 989	10 227	283	1 945	962	2 661	579	1 049
Different house in United States	38 682	38 682	4 461	5 979	471	975	533	450	150	879
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	4 812	4 812	897	2 628	218	380	63	48	31	177
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	19 183	19 183	2 331	1 675	103	245	303	290	85	553
Different MSA/PMSA	9 111	9 111	870	1 142	88	277	132	72	18	94
Nat in an MSA/PMSA	5 576	5 576	363	534	62	73	35	40	16	55
Abroad	275	275	7	28	—	—	18	12	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	61 664	61 664	15 300	17 493	769	3 110	1 663	3 247	757	2 058
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	42 926	42 926	9 326	13 368	—	2 674	1 264	2 990	675	1 175
Rural population	59 339	59 339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	20 608	20 608	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	2 572	2 572	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	48 871	48 871	6 241	6 368	135	1 360	358	1 193	230	737
Car, truck, or van	43 783	43 783	5 917	5 813	118	1 270	302	1 075	214	709
Drove alone	38 148	38 148	5 443	4 867	76	1 049	258	947	193	678
Carpooled	5 635	5 635	474	946	42	221	44	128	21	31
Public transportation (including taxicab)	123	123	7	11	11	—	10	31	2	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	88	88	7	11	11	—	10	10	2	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	2 900	2 900	136	424	—	73	46	59	—	20
Other means	482	482	28	39	—	—	—	—	8	—
Worked at home	1 583	1 583	153	81	6	17	—	28	6	8
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.04	1.10	1.26	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.06	1.02
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.9	16.9	16.0	14.4	19.1	13.4	15.6	12.7	13.8	14.7
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	2 806	2 806	237	317	—	58	3	61	12	51
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	9 183	9 183	1 062	1 046	50	146	112	226	43	156
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	12 710	12 710	1 753	1 628	27	440	88	264	78	135
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	7 630	7 630	1 173	1 110	23	325	48	293	17	151
All other times	14 959	14 959	1 863	2 186	29	374	107	321	74	236
Worked in MSA of residence	39 262	39 262	5 149	5 214	100	1 087	273	1 023	183	595
Sharon city	6 489	6 489	1 433	2 458	18	574	76	213	53	183
Farrell city	1 753	1 753	342	230	—	53	100	298	25	32
Greenville borough	4 506	4 506	115	52	—	6	—	8	—	3
Grave City borough	5 203	5 203	65	12	—	—	—	—	—	7
Mercer borough	3 431	3 431	166	150	—	12	21	70	3	24
Remainder of Mercer County	17 880	17 880	3 028	2 312	82	442	76	428	102	346
Worked outside MSA of residence	9 609	9 609	1 092	1 154	35	273	85	170	47	142
Youngstown city, OH	619	619	125	152	—	48	34	22	15	15
Remainder of Mahoning County, OH	502	502	95	160	—	24	—	12	7	24
Warren city, OH	532	532	134	95	—	21	—	17	7	9
Hubbard city, OH	148	148	24	32	—	6	—	10	—	13
Remainder of Trumbull County, OH	1 802	1 802	403	399	14	96	12	52	11	39
Meadville city	359	359	—	10	—	5	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Crawford County	543	543	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palk borough	288	288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Venango County	410	410	7	16	—	—	—	—	3	—
Slippery Rock borough	337	337	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Butler County	1 039	1 039	8	33	—	—	—	16	—	—
New Castle city	553	553	83	52	6	—	9	—	4	19
Remainder of Lawrence County	745	745	55	40	—	13	16	22	—	23
Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	450	450	39	54	—	30	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	1 282	1 282	114	111	15	30	14	19	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Mercer County—Con.			Hermitage city, Mercer County						
	Tract 314	Tract 316	Tract 317	Tract 304 (pt.)	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 310 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 312	Tract 313	Tract 314 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	5 233	1 969	2 774	29	—	20	2 058	4 310	2 383	5 188
Native	5 142	1 942	2 676	29	—	20	1 993	4 134	2 344	5 097
Foreign born	91	27	98	—	—	—	65	176	39	91
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	24	12	20	—	—	—	23	25	—	24
Persons 5 years and over	5 040	1 854	2 583	29	—	20	1 928	4 053	2 209	5 001
In linguistically isolated households	33	12	34	—	—	—	36	101	—	33
Speak a language other than English	234	71	192	—	—	—	143	315	130	228
Do not speak English "very well"	74	25	83	—	—	—	60	145	20	74
Speak Spanish	27	—	21	—	—	—	7	9	9	27
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Do not speak English "very well"	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	893	461	538	—	—	—	363	887	590	872
Preprimary school	47	19	106	—	—	—	36	59	36	41
Public school	22	19	49	—	—	—	30	42	36	22
Elementary or high school	618	337	310	—	—	—	252	689	405	603
Public school	525	337	265	—	—	—	230	582	324	525
College	228	105	122	—	—	—	75	139	149	228
Public college	183	100	99	—	—	—	46	94	119	183
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	4 077	1 341	1 975	17	—	20	1 467	3 074	1 604	4 053
Less than 9th grade	234	131	99	—	—	—	199	189	63	234
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	518	241	276	—	—	15	280	335	170	518
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 688	666	869	—	—	—	624	1 289	624	1 680
Some college, no degree	725	126	262	10	—	—	212	483	255	717
Associate degree	185	60	74	—	—	—	79	130	83	185
Bachelor's degree	468	80	329	7	—	5	62	367	281	468
Graduate or professional degree	259	37	102	—	—	—	11	281	128	251
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.6	72.3	81.0	100.0	—	25.0	67.3	83.0	85.5	81.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.8	8.7	21.8	41.2	—	25.0	5.0	21.1	25.5	17.7
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	83	267	—	—	—	211	307	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	753	1 342	1 348	—	—	—	1 714	1 302	1 341	753
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 482	2 012	1 734	—	—	—	1 426	2 027	2 099	1 453
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	5 040	1 854	2 583	29	—	20	1 928	4 053	2 209	5 001
Same house	3 534	1 387	1 844	11	—	20	1 049	3 040	1 502	3 495
Different house in United States	1 506	462	739	18	—	—	879	1 013	700	1 506
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	256	106	75	—	—	—	177	236	135	256
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	783	254	432	12	—	—	553	531	326	783
Different MSA/PMSA	320	59	144	6	—	—	94	197	159	320
Not in an MSA/PMSA	147	43	88	—	—	—	55	49	80	147
Abroad	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	5 233	1 969	2 774	29	—	20	2 058	4 310	2 383	5 188
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 751	1 451	2 367	23	—	20	1 175	2 407	1 110	3 714
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 270	803	1 149	18	—	—	737	1 753	1 105	2 240
Car, truck, or van	2 158	717	1 106	18	—	—	709	1 670	1 017	2 136
Drive alone	2 045	588	1 011	12	—	—	678	1 492	909	2 031
Carpooled	113	129	95	6	—	—	31	178	108	105
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	43	53	28	—	—	—	20	16	47	43
Other means	5	15	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	5
Worked at home	64	11	15	—	—	—	8	48	35	56
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.03	1.10	1.05	1.20	—	—	1.02	1.06	1.06	1.03
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.5	14.5	16.5	15.0	—	—	14.7	16.3	17.4	15.6
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	55	71	14	—	—	—	51	82	40	55
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	358	93	233	—	—	—	156	233	244	358
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	635	209	310	12	—	—	135	513	330	635
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	457	115	208	6	—	—	151	324	207	449
All other times	701	304	369	—	—	—	236	553	249	687
Worked in MSA of residence	1 843	673	936	12	—	—	595	1 464	961	1 813
Sharon city	584	218	227	—	—	—	183	359	236	554
Farrell city	137	44	33	—	—	—	32	59	57	137
Greenville borough	54	29	—	6	—	—	3	38	14	54
Grove City borough	18	24	—	—	—	—	7	6	18	18
Mercer borough	41	12	24	—	—	—	24	58	43	41
Remainder of Mercer County	1 009	346	652	6	—	—	346	944	593	1 009
Worked outside MSA of residence	427	130	213	6	—	—	142	289	144	427
Youngstown city, OH	74	25	24	—	—	—	15	30	—	74
Remainder of Mahoning County, OH	8	16	12	—	—	—	24	35	7	8
Warren city, OH	63	5	32	—	—	—	9	20	27	63
Hubbard city, OH	7	5	—	—	—	—	13	4	—	7
Remainder of Trumbull County, OH	171	30	68	6	—	—	39	93	61	171
Meadville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Crawford County	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Polk borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Venango County	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Slippery Rock borough	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Butler County	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
New Castle city	10	5	21	—	—	—	19	37	17	10
Remainder of Lawrence County	10	19	—	—	—	—	23	22	—	10
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	19	8	7
Worked elsewhere	62	13	41	—	—	—	—	24	24	62

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hermitage city, Mercer County—Con.			Sharon city, Mercer County					
	Tract 315	Tract 316 (pt.)	Tract 317 (pt.)	Tract 301	Tract 302 (pt.)	Tract 303	Tract 304 (pt.)	Tract 305	Tract 306
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	1 298	14	—	2 808	769	4 390	3 081	2 935	3 465
Native	1 240	14	—	2 794	703	4 358	3 065	2 864	3 379
Foreign born	58	—	—	14	66	32	16	71	86
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	5	—	—	16	24	40	29	30	6
Persons 5 years and over	1 203	14	—	2 568	754	4 070	2 891	2 778	3 134
In linguistically isolated households	5	—	—	16	24	49	45	52	6
Speak a language other than English	123	—	—	62	96	217	105	132	156
Do not speak English "very well"	47	—	—	21	46	71	66	59	54
Speak Spanish	5	—	—	—	23	23	—	30	27
Do not speak English "very well"	5	—	—	—	8	—	—	15	10
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	379	7	—	676	108	997	677	495	782
Preprimary school	24	—	—	49	8	69	82	33	71
Public school	17	—	—	42	8	35	39	19	64
Elementary or high school	282	—	—	496	52	747	455	362	588
Public school	277	—	—	446	52	689	345	356	572
College	73	7	—	131	48	181	140	100	123
Public college	35	7	—	107	16	176	103	100	79
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	789	7	—	1 771	627	2 878	2 188	2 169	2 104
Less than 9th grade	138	—	—	202	98	246	90	178	240
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	166	—	—	330	181	451	169	382	540
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	291	7	—	888	230	1 432	775	1 059	875
Same college, no degree	107	—	—	180	54	369	419	292	227
Associate degree	38	—	—	75	7	109	114	54	72
Bachelor's degree	39	—	—	39	51	165	375	148	108
Graduate or professional degree	10	—	—	57	6	106	246	56	42
Percent high school graduate or higher	61.5	100.0	—	70.0	55.5	75.8	88.2	74.2	62.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.2	—	—	5.4	9.1	9.4	28.4	9.4	7.1
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	294	—	—	493	250	483	—	313	877
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 750	—	—	1 560	—	1 179	1 332	856	1 708
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 269	—	—	2 076	1 184	1 978	1 964	2 109	1 977
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	1 203	14	—	2 568	754	4 070	2 891	2 778	3 134
Same house	872	—	—	1 662	283	2 532	1 934	1 958	1 819
Different house in United States	331	14	—	898	471	1 538	957	812	1 303
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	93	—	—	375	218	709	380	318	628
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	112	14	—	176	103	468	233	326	369
Different MSA/PMSA	94	—	—	238	88	247	271	121	177
Not in an MSA/PMSA	32	—	—	109	62	114	73	47	129
Abroad	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	12
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	1 298	14	—	2 808	769	4 390	3 081	2 935	3 465
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	877	—	—	2 118	—	3 377	2 651	2 703	2 482
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	374	14	—	1 047	135	1 736	1 342	1 084	994
Car, truck, or van	353	14	—	957	118	1 521	1 252	1 028	915
Drove alone	321	—	—	831	76	1 243	1 037	912	754
Carpooled	32	14	—	126	42	278	215	116	161
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	10	—	—	84	—	173	73	39	55
Other means	5	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	24
Worked at home	6	—	—	6	6	27	17	17	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	2.00	—	1.07	1.26	1.11	1.10	1.06	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.4	15.0	—	15.4	19.1	13.0	13.4	16.3	14.7
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	9	—	—	57	—	100	58	49	53
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	71	—	—	177	50	287	146	199	187
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	114	14	—	202	27	421	428	301	249
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	36	—	—	112	23	328	319	177	143
All other times	138	—	—	493	29	573	374	341	362
Worked in MSA of residence	290	14	—	847	100	1 474	1 075	871	817
Sharon city	101	—	—	383	18	710	574	374	369
Farrell city	43	14	—	21	—	80	53	32	44
Greenville borough	—	—	—	15	—	8	—	14	15
Grove City borough	16	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	7
Mercer borough	—	—	—	51	—	28	12	36	23
Remainder of Mercer County	130	—	—	372	82	648	436	415	359
Worked outside MSA of residence	84	—	—	200	35	262	267	213	177
Youngstown city, OH	6	—	—	20	—	41	48	31	12
Remainder of Mahoning County, OH	21	—	—	32	—	33	24	25	46
Warren city, OH	15	—	—	7	—	16	21	38	13
Hubbard city, OH	—	—	—	7	—	7	6	8	4
Remainder of Trumbull County, OH	33	—	—	110	14	76	90	52	57
Meadville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
Remainder of Crawford County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Park borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Venango County	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Slippery Rock borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Butler County	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	25
New Castle city	—	—	—	6	6	20	—	—	20
Remainder of Lawrence County	—	—	—	—	—	8	13	19	—
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	5	—	—	—	—	—	30	24	—
Worked elsewhere	4	—	—	18	15	37	30	11	—

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon city, Mercer County—Can.		Remainder of Mercer County						
	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 314 (pt.)	Tract 302 (pt.)	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 310 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 314 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	—	45	—	1 663	1 931	3 247	737	—	—
Native	—	45	—	1 631	1 894	3 088	731	—	—
Foreign born	—	—	—	32	37	159	6	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	14	6	36	13	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	—	39	—	1 513	1 779	3 123	709	—	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	39	6	44	13	—	—
Speak a language other than English	—	6	—	140	83	428	69	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	44	15	195	20	—	—
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	35	15	23	7	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	10	—	23	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	12	—	14	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	12	—	14	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	21	—	441	437	499	89	—	—
Preprimary school	—	6	—	26	40	22	—	—	—
Public school	—	—	—	26	26	5	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	—	15	—	359	330	392	70	—	—
Public school	—	—	—	357	273	325	66	—	—
College	—	—	—	56	67	85	19	—	—
Public college	—	—	—	45	53	77	12	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	—	24	—	982	1 294	2 499	599	—	—
Less than 9th grade	—	—	—	109	279	245	88	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	—	—	324	328	441	140	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	8	—	387	471	1 198	256	—	—
Some college, no degree	—	—	—	103	124	249	54	—	—
Associate degree	—	—	—	46	58	94	28	—	—
Bachelor's degree	—	—	—	8	34	169	29	—	—
Graduate or professional degree	—	8	—	5	—	103	4	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	100.0	—	55.9	53.1	72.5	61.9	—	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	33.3	—	1.3	2.6	10.9	5.5	—	—
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	764	441	63	385	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	—	—	2 023	2 034	1 110	1 655	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	3 000	—	2 390	2 230	1 569	2 051	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	—	39	—	1 513	1 779	3 123	709	—	—
Same house	—	39	—	962	1 405	2 661	559	—	—
Different house in United States	—	—	—	533	374	450	150	—	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	63	51	48	31	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	303	186	290	85	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	132	128	72	18	—	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	35	9	40	16	—	—
Abroad	—	—	—	18	—	12	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	—	45	—	1 663	1 931	3 247	737	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	37	—	1 264	1 518	2 990	655	—	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	—	30	—	358	420	1 193	230	—	—
Car, truck, or van	—	22	—	302	377	1 075	214	—	—
Drive alone	—	14	—	258	313	947	193	—	—
Carpooled	—	8	—	44	64	128	21	—	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	10	—	31	2	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	10	—	10	2	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	—	46	43	59	—	—	—
Other means	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Worked at home	—	8	—	—	—	28	6	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	1.22	—	1.09	1.10	1.07	1.06	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	6.4	—	15.6	15.0	12.7	13.8	—	—
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	—	3	23	61	12	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	—	—	112	142	226	43	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	—	—	88	76	264	78	—	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	8	—	48	61	293	17	—	—
All other times	—	14	—	107	118	321	74	—	—
Worked in MSA of residence	—	—	—	273	352	1 023	183	—	—
Sharon city	—	30	—	76	52	213	53	—	—
Farrell city	—	—	—	100	148	298	25	—	—
Greenville borough	—	—	—	—	9	8	—	—	—
Grove City borough	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Mercer borough	—	—	—	21	33	70	3	—	—
Remainder of Mercer County	—	—	—	76	110	428	102	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	—	85	68	170	47	—	—
Youngstown city, OH	—	—	—	34	—	22	15	—	—
Remainder of Mohaning County, OH	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	—	—
Warren city, OH	—	—	—	—	—	17	7	—	—
Hubbard city, OH	—	—	—	—	5	10	—	—	—
Remainder of Trumbull County, OH	—	—	—	12	27	52	11	—	—
Meadville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Crawford County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palk borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Venanga County	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Slippery Rock borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Butler County	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
New Castle city	—	—	—	9	20	—	4	—	—
Remainder of Lawrence County	—	—	—	16	—	22	—	—	—
Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	—	14	16	19	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Mercer County—Con.								
	Tract 316 (pt.)	Tract 317 (pt.)	Tract 318	Tract 319	Tract 320	Tract 321	Tract 322	Tract 323	Tract 324
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	1 955	2 774	4 996	4 788	5 539	3 578	3 197	3 377	6 491
Native	1 928	2 676	4 963	4 710	5 504	3 506	3 178	3 340	6 420
Foreign born	27	98	33	78	35	72	19	37	71
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	12	20	8	4	2	12	—	15	20
Persons 5 years and over	1 840	2 583	4 638	4 508	5 254	3 398	3 003	3 196	5 978
In linguistically isolated households	12	34	45	9	6	18	—	15	20
Speak a language other than English	71	192	244	177	179	124	49	114	138
Do not speak English "very well"	25	83	72	62	92	75	20	42	53
Speak Spanish	—	21	45	5	8	21	6	5	30
Do not speak English "very well"	—	12	24	—	6	17	6	—	21
Linguistically isolated	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	4	27	7	38	9	3	2
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	1	15	—	29	5	3	2
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	9	—	12	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	454	538	1 149	1 040	1 297	1 211	767	794	1 553
Preprimary school	19	106	106	130	97	44	67	52	84
Public school	19	49	84	53	55	17	47	42	74
Elementary or high school	337	310	898	720	968	477	578	565	1 191
Public school	337	265	823	650	832	445	535	483	1 111
College	98	122	145	190	232	690	122	177	278
Public college	93	99	124	146	148	94	80	147	198
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 334	1 975	3 237	3 414	3 799	1 992	2 145	2 364	4 092
Less than 9th grade	131	99	339	232	458	217	126	213	257
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	241	276	519	448	650	384	238	293	712
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	659	869	1 734	1 534	1 799	1 027	797	1 187	2 064
Some college, no degree	126	226	307	402	386	191	299	300	530
Associate degree	60	74	106	165	124	46	136	79	196
Bachelor's degree	80	329	142	363	307	95	310	194	190
Graduate or professional degree	37	102	90	270	75	32	239	98	143
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.1	81.0	73.5	80.1	70.8	69.8	83.0	78.6	76.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.8	21.8	7.2	18.5	10.1	6.4	25.6	12.4	8.1
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	87	267	299	176	308	209	103	36	442
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 342	1 348	1 590	1 282	1 784	1 171	1 417	1 364	1 526
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 012	1 734	1 989	2 160	2 112	2 341	1 898	2 032	2 183
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	1 840	2 583	4 638	4 508	5 254	3 398	3 003	3 196	5 978
Same house	1 387	1 844	3 326	2 976	3 453	1 686	1 807	2 528	3 982
Different house in United States	448	739	1 275	1 517	1 801	1 694	1 184	668	1 996
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	106	75	22	12	44	23	39	175	98
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	240	432	751	1 098	1 127	932	820	374	1 331
Different MSA/PMSA	59	144	194	172	440	555	260	78	397
Not in an MSA/PMSA	43	88	308	235	190	184	65	41	170
Abroad	5	—	37	15	—	18	12	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	1 955	2 774	—	13	—	3 567	3 197	365	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 451	2 367	—	—	—	1 838	2 478	301	—
Rural population	—	—	4 996	4 775	5 539	11	—	3 012	6 491
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	1 054	2 340	1 908	11	—	1 294	2 800
On farms	—	—	353	83	341	—	—	28	202
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	789	1 149	2 159	2 066	2 344	1 471	1 478	1 541	2 737
Car, truck, or van	703	1 106	1 934	1 934	2 141	1 006	1 212	1 454	2 542
Drove alone	588	1 011	1 678	1 717	1 855	797	1 012	1 294	2 306
Carpooled	115	95	258	217	286	209	200	160	236
Public transportation (including taxicab)	7	—	1	7	3	5	6	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	1	5	3	5	6	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	53	28	61	76	80	408	212	31	43
Other means	15	—	15	16	41	—	19	6	58
Worked at home	11	15	146	33	79	52	29	50	94
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.05	1.08	1.06	1.08	1.12	1.10	1.06	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.5	16.5	20.6	15.5	20.5	12.7	14.0	17.3	19.5
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	71	14	178	153	161	77	69	63	150
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	93	233	510	446	559	241	210	327	610
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	195	310	500	665	493	245	408	349	658
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	115	208	210	271	276	207	328	237	428
All other times	304	369	615	498	776	649	434	515	797
Worked in MSA of residence	659	936	1 499	1 883	1 855	1 336	1 357	1 251	2 366
Sharon city	218	227	25	93	41	32	32	285	—
Farrell city	30	33	3	8	17	10	46	39	—
Greenville borough	29	—	370	752	657	817	830	47	417
Grave City borough	24	—	37	52	24	—	43	4	30
Mercer borough	12	24	81	61	49	18	57	30	199
Remainder of Mercer County	346	652	983	917	1 020	443	385	815	1 396
Worked outside MSA of residence	130	213	660	183	489	135	121	290	371
Youngstown city, OH	25	24	7	6	—	—	—	29	33
Remainder of Mahoning County, OH	16	12	6	—	5	—	21	15	14
Warren city, OH	5	32	10	2	35	5	17	74	12
Hubbard city, OH	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Remainder of Trumbull County, OH	30	68	12	8	214	32	6	87	110
Meadville city	—	—	172	24	34	12	22	—	2
Remainder of Crawford County	—	5	256	41	66	21	5	6	13
Palk borough	—	—	23	—	2	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Venango County	—	—	74	—	2	12	6	—	2
Slippery Rock borough	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Butler County	12	—	29	21	11	11	—	34	39
New Castle city	5	21	2	—	9	5	—	13	8
Remainder of Lawrence County	19	—	5	14	—	—	—	—	28
Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	—	4	5	12	—	—	10	—	26
Worked elsewhere	13	41	59	54	105	37	34	30	81

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Mercer County—Con.							
	Tract 325	Tract 326.01	Tract 326.02	Tract 327	Tract 328	Tract 329	Tract 330	Tract 331
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	8 147	5 711	4 783	8 040	4 509	3 323	5 091	4 333
Native	8 096	5 626	4 764	7 989	4 475	3 261	5 012	4 311
Foreign born	51	85	19	51	34	62	79	22
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	36	10	6	33	—	—	—	16
Persons 5 years and over	7 595	5 362	4 559	7 450	4 219	3 154	4 895	4 017
In linguistically isolated households	127	14	6	92	—	—	—	53
Speak a language other than English	372	241	224	418	124	56	124	425
Do not speak English "very well"	182	63	65	231	17	—	31	163
Speak Spanish	29	20	74	24	27	43	19	12
Do not speak English "very well"	7	9	18	—	5	—	—	2
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	2	8	43	—	9	—	14	3
Do not speak English "very well"	—	6	19	—	—	—	9	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 875	1 215	1 053	1 648	1 271	733	2 605	1 071
Preprimary school	126	71	82	95	102	61	58	75
Public school	109	62	61	72	73	26	36	56
Elementary or high school	1 546	907	753	1 340	1 006	482	434	852
Public school	1 465	839	706	1 220	1 004	460	429	778
College	203	237	218	213	163	190	2 113	144
Public college	159	185	136	103	109	162	234	120
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	5 261	3 916	3 202	5 260	2 819	2 329	2 184	2 692
Less than 9th grade	492	383	236	575	276	160	128	367
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	754	637	515	789	371	327	363	352
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2 705	1 764	1 407	2 525	1 245	834	795	1 124
Some college, no degree	538	436	464	548	293	293	228	331
Associate degree	222	207	154	243	131	118	89	129
Bachelor's degree	362	341	281	397	339	325	314	230
Graduate or professional degree	188	148	145	183	164	272	267	159
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.3	74.0	76.5	74.1	77.0	79.1	77.5	73.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.5	12.5	13.3	11.0	17.8	25.6	26.6	14.5
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	265	140	305	237	276	392	67	221
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 787	1 416	1 457	1 464	1 389	1 460	1 557	1 687
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 038	2 094	2 274	1 716	2 157	2 173	1 837	2 151
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	7 595	5 362	4 559	7 450	4 219	3 154	4 895	4 017
Some house	5 202	3 653	2 441	5 284	2 705	1 652	1 843	2 935
Different house in United States	2 358	1 684	2 106	2 166	1 509	1 497	3 011	1 082
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	17	106	53	269	—	47	6	2
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 539	988	808	1 191	695	853	718	416
Different MSA/PMSA	489	289	872	350	515	308	1 490	137
Not in on MSA/PMSA	313	301	373	356	299	289	797	527
Abroad	35	25	12	—	5	5	41	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	—	—	—	1 182	31	3 261	4 948	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	735	28	2 288	2 319	—
Rural population	8 147	5 711	4 783	6 858	4 478	62	143	4 333
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 535	1 833	1 838	2 314	1 475	22	19	1 165
On farms	588	293	45	253	106	—	—	280
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	3 460	2 470	1 643	3 708	1 945	1 348	1 942	1 811
Car, truck, or van	3 004	2 263	1 416	3 425	1 785	1 165	1 403	1 590
Drive alone	2 516	1 978	1 190	3 077	1 525	994	1 208	1 381
Carpooled	488	285	226	348	260	171	195	209
Public transportation (including taxicab)	14	5	2	—	—	—	6	6
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	11	2	2	—	—	—	—	6
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	3	—	—	—	—	6	—
Walked	153	55	131	89	73	141	496	62
Other means	49	29	18	76	11	6	8	40
Worked at home	240	118	76	118	76	36	29	113
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.07	1.10	1.06	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.5	19.6	17.0	18.6	17.4	14.4	12.2	19.9
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	231	151	111	278	140	119	66	121
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	675	479	299	697	384	187	245	357
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 016	689	426	888	586	420	480	495
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	420	372	254	605	249	202	283	263
All other times	878	661	477	1 122	510	384	839	462
Worked in MSA of residence	2 598	2 026	1 396	2 794	1 525	1 062	1 479	1 046
Sharon city	70	184	52	467	33	7	4	41
Forrell city	11	60	2	307	8	12	—	15
Greenville borough	172	91	52	35	25	13	13	22
Grove City borough	405	222	293	59	1 146	921	1 350	510
Mercer borough	366	797	699	142	105	60	82	206
Remainder of Mercer County	1 574	672	298	1 784	208	49	30	252
Worked outside MSA of residence	862	444	247	914	420	286	463	765
Youngstown city, OH	5	6	3	107	—	—	—	19
Remainder of Mohoning County, OH	10	15	8	58	14	—	22	12
Warren city, OH	1	12	3	62	—	—	—	9
Hubbard city, OH	—	4	—	61	—	—	—	2
Remainder of Trumbull County, OH	19	65	33	181	11	—	7	15
Meadville city	57	7	10	—	7	—	—	2
Remainder of Crawford County	105	14	4	—	—	—	—	2
Polk borough	197	5	2	—	10	14	28	7
Remainder of Venango County	151	28	6	8	57	7	15	16
Slippery Rock borough	19	8	15	—	47	102	44	96
Remainder of Butler County	102	39	76	41	179	112	148	128
New Castle city	29	42	27	92	14	—	6	112
Remainder of Lawrence County	13	79	12	160	12	11	4	255
Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	48	27	24	15	25	35	88	38
Worked elsewhere	106	93	24	129	44	5	101	52

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA	Mercer County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Mercer County					
		Total	Hermitage city	Sharon city	Tract 302	Tract 304	Tract 307	Tract 309	Tract 310	Tract 311
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over -----	95 949	95 949	12 481	13 857	714	2 491	1 189	2 754	665	1 686
In labor force -----	53 755	53 755	6 860	7 171	202	1 453	540	1 326	260	863
Percent of persons 16 years and over -----	56.0	56.0	55.0	51.8	28.3	58.3	45.4	48.1	39.1	51.2
Civilian labor force -----	53 690	53 690	6 854	7 156	202	1 453	540	1 326	257	863
Employed -----	50 027	50 027	6 369	6 504	156	1 377	387	1 238	237	767
Unemployed -----	3 663	3 663	485	652	46	76	153	88	20	96
Percent of civilian labor force -----	6.8	6.8	7.1	9.1	22.8	5.2	28.3	6.6	7.8	11.1
Not in labor force -----	42 194	42 194	5 621	6 686	512	1 038	649	1 428	405	823
Institutionalized persons -----	2 571	2 571	303	153	—	101	—	—	—	195
Enrolled in school -----	5 918	5 918	577	713	32	119	93	83	14	63
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school -----	17 691	17 691	2 677	3 019	269	501	232	889	236	247
Females 16 years and over -----	50 347	50 347	6 811	7 542	479	1 364	660	1 500	371	1 021
In labor force -----	23 543	23 543	3 055	3 180	71	630	286	610	100	424
Percent of females 16 years and over -----	46.8	46.8	44.9	42.2	14.8	46.2	43.3	40.7	27.0	41.5
Civilian labor force -----	23 541	23 541	3 055	3 180	71	630	286	610	100	424
Employed -----	22 050	22 050	2 843	2 928	48	603	189	566	94	361
Unemployed -----	1 491	1 491	212	252	23	27	97	44	6	63
Percent of civilian labor force -----	6.3	6.3	6.9	7.9	32.4	4.3	33.9	7.2	6.0	14.9
With own children under 6 years -----	6 540	6 540	759	1 110	19	145	123	141	18	110
In labor force -----	3 476	3 476	418	499	11	70	81	98	5	44
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	7 974	7 974	972	1 049	30	219	91	190	30	122
In labor force -----	5 625	5 625	694	655	—	160	50	152	23	96
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies -----	8 912	8 912	1 018	1 464	15	243	179	146	33	152
All parents present in household in labor force -----	4 453	4 453	512	596	5	108	115	102	7	53
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies -----	18 271	18 271	2 099	2 534	55	446	272	370	61	238
All parents present in household in labor force -----	11 426	11 426	1 346	1 414	—	291	127	302	33	165
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	7 377	7 377	692	959	25	152	116	120	18	81
Not enrolled in school -----	1 155	1 155	86	159	—	11	33	21	—	31
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	568	568	44	95	—	5	14	10	—	18
Not high school graduate -----	555	555	49	55	—	5	5	—	—	22
Employed -----	200	200	22	6	—	—	—	—	—	13
Unemployed -----	85	85	13	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Not in labor force -----	270	270	14	40	—	5	5	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	50 027	50 027	6 369	6 504	156	1 377	387	1 238	237	767
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	4 107	4 107	733	550	17	202	14	67	11	57
Professional specialty occupations -----	6 125	6 125	1 093	761	12	344	12	164	13	81
Technicians and related support occupations -----	1 401	1 401	212	151	15	18	7	17	10	18
Sales occupations -----	5 567	5 567	801	872	24	220	36	132	18	111
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	6 845	6 845	925	958	25	225	54	153	42	108
Private household occupations -----	157	157	23	7	—	—	—	4	—	12
Protective service occupations -----	784	784	108	140	—	26	24	24	4	11
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	7 023	7 023	611	1 006	11	130	75	232	27	80
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	1 178	1 178	52	17	—	—	—	—	—	15
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	5 908	5 908	738	679	15	61	31	151	28	110
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	5 125	5 125	370	724	13	31	84	172	36	39
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	3 294	3 294	385	314	18	55	8	43	31	41
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	2 513	2 513	318	325	6	65	42	79	17	84
Construction -----	1 993	1 993	285	190	12	26	20	28	5	35
Manufacturing -----	11 956	11 956	1 491	1 527	55	193	103	356	86	250
Transportation, communications, and other utilities -----	3 417	3 417	411	390	9	135	28	51	57	48
Wholesale and retail trade -----	11 550	11 550	1 619	1 831	32	339	72	214	37	195
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	1 852	1 852	320	220	—	83	42	72	—	12
Business and repair services -----	1 624	1 624	197	267	—	59	12	32	2	6
Professional and related services -----	12 622	12 622	1 547	1 641	34	453	91	329	24	149
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	50 027	50 027	6 369	6 504	156	1 377	387	1 238	237	767
Private wage and salary workers -----	40 676	40 676	5 227	5 593	133	1 142	339	989	204	648
Government workers -----	5 364	5 364	645	655	—	181	36	172	29	58
Local government workers -----	2 819	2 819	394	445	—	128	11	102	2	32
Self-employed workers -----	3 697	3 697	461	248	23	54	12	73	4	52
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	59 076	59 076	7 465	7 599	232	1 582	517	1 404	307	920
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	43 631	43 631	5 456	5 554	155	1 125	402	1 038	245	706
50 to 52 weeks -----	30 725	30 725	4 063	3 959	101	847	248	815	168	522
40 to 49 weeks -----	4 339	4 339	452	585	22	112	28	106	47	57
27 to 39 weeks -----	2 882	2 882	317	414	12	80	30	59	5	24
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -----	7 386	7 386	1 118	981	41	227	58	185	29	98
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	73 893	73 893	9 209	10 358	436	1 783	934	1 820	424	1 187
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	3 011	3 011	319	646	78	39	88	95	13	28
With a mobility limitation -----	1 652	1 652	204	363	57	32	43	41	9	28
In labor force -----	311	311	45	67	—	12	—	10	2	9
With a self-care limitation -----	2 071	2 071	176	454	64	28	50	60	9	6
With a work disability -----	6 848	6 848	697	1 335	191	109	195	266	94	112
In labor force -----	2 168	2 168	226	353	14	44	38	97	27	25
Prevented from working -----	4 053	4 053	413	885	169	52	143	144	61	69
No work disability -----	67 045	67 045	8 512	9 023	245	1 674	739	1 554	330	1 075
In labor force -----	50 039	50 039	6 411	6 538	188	1 303	479	1 192	228	807
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	19 420	19 420	2 963	3 331	278	607	255	934	238	304
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	3 716	3 716	566	640	108	91	52	193	41	79
With a mobility limitation -----	2 772	2 772	431	434	78	60	23	153	29	65
With a self-care limitation -----	2 175	2 175	285	383	72	58	48	115	31	20
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers -----	6 222	6 222	793	1 159	53	111	171	284	57	80
Mean family income (dollars) -----	18 422	18 422	24 091	17 045	9 666	35 927	9 560	19 774	28 673	16 131
1 worker -----	9 950	9 950	1 424	1 575	9	289	178	218	115	233
Mean family income (dollars) -----	29 988	29 988	34 357	28 069	5 156	41 721	13 961	27 045	27 357	27 066
2 or more workers -----	17 447	17 447	2 302	2 077	39	506	80	454	60	236
Mean family income (dollars) -----	42 058	42 058	45 907	40 263	18 032	56 705	31 972	42 922	41 692	39 582

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Mercer County—Con.			Hermitage city, Mercer County						
	Tract 314	Tract 316	Tract 317	Tract 304 (pt.)	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 310 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 312	Tract 313	Tract 314 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	4 552	1 567	2 231	29	—	20	1 686	3 447	1 812	4 522
In labor force	2 456	895	1 235	18	—	—	863	1 949	1 145	2 426
Percent of persons 16 years and over	54.0	57.1	55.4	62.1	—	—	51.2	56.5	63.2	53.6
Civilian labor force	2 450	895	1 235	18	—	—	863	1 949	1 145	2 420
Employed	2 300	822	1 169	18	—	—	767	1 804	1 116	2 270
Unemployed	150	73	66	—	—	—	96	145	29	150
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	8.2	5.3	—	—	—	11.1	7.4	2.5	6.2
Not in labor force	2 096	672	996	11	—	20	823	1 498	667	2 096
Institutionalized persons	81	—	—	—	—	—	195	27	—	81
Enrolled in school	173	87	110	—	—	—	63	175	98	173
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	1 234	373	571	7	—	15	247	672	289	1 234
Females 16 years and over	2 561	882	1 206	10	—	15	1 021	1 791	930	2 539
In labor force	1 198	411	586	6	—	—	424	792	476	1 176
Percent of females 16 years and over	46.8	46.6	48.6	60.0	—	—	41.5	44.2	51.2	46.3
Civilian labor force	1 198	411	586	6	—	—	424	792	476	1 176
Employed	1 146	371	554	6	—	—	361	723	472	1 124
Unemployed	52	40	32	—	—	—	63	69	4	52
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	9.7	5.5	—	—	—	14.9	8.7	—	4.4
With own children under 6 years	169	87	164	—	—	—	110	250	160	161
In labor force	111	56	98	—	—	—	44	140	103	103
With own children 6 to 17 years only	318	176	147	—	—	—	122	279	165	318
In labor force	249	137	91	—	—	—	96	188	115	249
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	228	125	234	—	—	—	152	332	195	222
All parents present in household in labor force	145	78	127	—	—	—	53	155	110	139
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	574	324	340	—	—	—	238	623	412	565
All parents present in household in labor force	445	233	225	—	—	—	165	350	270	436
Persons 16 to 19 years	220	126	110	—	—	—	81	192	111	214
Not enrolled in school	8	10	19	—	—	—	31	8	20	8
Unemployed or not in labor force	8	6	5	—	—	—	18	8	—	8
Not high school graduate	8	—	5	—	—	—	22	—	5	8
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	5	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Not in labor force	8	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 300	822	1 169	18	—	—	767	1 804	1 116	2 270
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	242	44	103	—	—	—	57	266	150	234
Professional specialty occupations	394	69	199	—	—	—	81	349	222	394
Technicians and related support occupations	123	39	18	—	—	—	18	32	13	115
Sales occupations	361	53	208	6	—	—	111	189	97	355
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	367	128	180	12	—	—	108	250	156	359
Private household occupations	11	9	8	—	—	—	12	—	—	11
Protective service occupations	33	5	4	—	—	—	11	51	13	33
Service occupations, except protective and household	235	180	147	—	—	—	80	110	110	235
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2	—	8	—	—	—	15	10	19	2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	210	78	90	—	—	—	110	241	136	210
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	99	92	120	—	—	—	39	148	54	99
Transportation and material moving occupations	148	104	37	—	—	—	41	102	83	148
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	75	21	47	—	—	—	84	56	63	75
Construction	96	24	51	—	—	—	35	101	19	96
Manufacturing	530	200	260	—	—	—	250	429	206	530
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	194	65	24	6	—	—	48	67	81	194
Wholesale and retail trade	627	143	340	6	—	—	195	412	286	621
Finance, insurance, and real estate	131	51	94	—	—	—	12	76	77	131
Business and repair services	68	25	33	—	—	—	6	66	46	68
Professional and related services	531	209	308	6	—	—	149	480	293	515
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 300	822	1 169	18	—	—	767	1 804	1 116	2 270
Private wage and salary workers	1 881	683	973	18	—	—	648	1 440	921	1 867
Government workers	235	101	101	—	—	—	58	193	122	227
Local government workers	113	85	60	—	—	—	32	129	106	105
Self-employed workers	174	38	89	—	—	—	52	171	56	166
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 629	965	1 335	18	—	5	920	2 145	1 251	2 599
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 990	727	940	18	—	5	706	1 483	921	1 974
50 to 52 weeks	1 489	506	660	18	—	—	522	1 080	733	1 473
40 to 49 weeks	72	102	101	—	—	5	57	219	64	72
27 to 39 weeks	177	60	63	—	—	—	24	53	63	177
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	393	87	181	—	—	—	98	371	192	385
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 135	1 159	1 632	22	—	5	1 187	2 683	1 463	3 113
With a mobility or self-care limitation	137	57	64	—	—	—	28	82	26	137
With a mobility limitation	85	33	43	—	—	—	28	45	11	85
In labor force	29	5	6	—	—	—	9	7	—	29
With a self-care limitation	69	46	33	—	—	—	6	55	21	69
With a work disability	268	90	117	—	—	—	112	156	69	268
In labor force	96	36	37	—	—	—	25	59	25	96
Prevented from working	154	54	80	—	—	—	69	91	39	154
No work disability	2 867	1 069	1 515	22	—	5	1 075	2 527	1 394	2 845
In labor force	2 281	830	1 170	18	—	—	807	1 825	1 075	2 259
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 330	408	599	7	—	15	304	737	349	1 322
With a mobility or self-care limitation	324	66	103	—	—	—	79	75	54	324
With a mobility limitation	249	60	75	—	—	—	65	47	49	249
With a self-care limitation	150	35	78	—	—	—	20	64	27	150
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	318	129	128	7	—	4	80	193	100	318
Mean family income (dollars)	33 901	15 050	22 094	30 204	—	17 200	16 131	18 878	18 648	33 901
1 worker	505	98	309	—	—	5	233	422	165	505
Mean family income (dollars)	34 240	18 455	39 748	—	—	23 490	27 066	36 324	46 100	34 240
2 or more workers	782	340	408	6	—	—	236	693	430	774
Mean family income (dollars)	40 789	32 749	45 622	26 200	—	—	39 582	50 237	57 371	40 078

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Heritage city, Mercer County—Con.			Sharon city, Mercer County					
	Tract 315	Tract 316 (pt.)	Tract 317 (pt.)	Tract 301	Tract 302 (pt.)	Tract 303	Tract 304 (pt.)	Tract 305	Tract 306
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	951	14	—	2 150	714	3 452	2 462	2 478	2 571
In labor force	445	14	—	1 123	202	1 918	1 435	1 221	1 242
Percent of persons 16 years and over	46.8	100.0	—	52.2	28.3	55.6	58.3	49.3	48.3
Civilian labor force	445	14	—	1 123	202	1 903	1 435	1 221	1 242
Employed	380	14	—	1 053	156	1 753	1 359	1 133	1 020
Unemployed	65	—	—	70	46	150	76	88	222
Percent of civilian labor force	14.6	—	—	6.2	22.8	7.9	5.3	7.2	17.9
Not in labor force	506	—	—	1 027	512	1 534	1 027	1 257	1 329
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	19	—	—	101	10	23
Enrolled in school	68	—	—	145	32	171	119	94	152
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	213	—	—	418	269	687	494	691	460
Females 16 years and over	498	7	—	1 096	479	1 868	1 354	1 330	1 393
In labor force	174	7	—	471	71	890	624	561	541
Percent of females 16 years and over	34.9	100.0	—	43.0	14.8	47.6	46.1	42.2	38.8
Civilian labor force	174	7	—	471	71	890	624	561	541
Employed	150	7	—	452	48	837	597	520	452
Unemployed	24	—	—	19	23	53	27	41	89
Percent of civilian labor force	13.8	—	—	4.0	32.4	6.0	4.3	7.3	16.5
With own children under 6 years	78	—	—	235	19	299	145	153	251
In labor force	28	—	—	90	11	168	70	84	68
With own children 6 to 17 years only	88	—	—	165	30	239	219	131	265
In labor force	46	—	—	114	—	143	160	77	161
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	117	—	—	264	15	357	243	211	368
All parents present in household in labor force	55	—	—	101	5	186	108	97	93
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	261	—	—	474	55	652	446	339	559
All parents present in household in labor force	125	—	—	250	—	372	291	189	303
Persons 16 to 19 years	94	—	—	176	25	251	152	150	199
Not enrolled in school	19	—	—	31	—	54	11	6	57
Unemployed or not in labor force	10	—	—	9	—	40	5	—	41
Not high school graduate	14	—	—	9	—	22	5	—	19
Employed	4	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	6	—	—	9	—	7	5	—	19
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	380	14	—	1 053	156	1 753	1 359	1 133	1 020
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	26	—	—	44	17	144	202	67	68
Professional specialty occupations	47	—	—	46	12	159	344	87	113
Technicians and related support occupations	34	—	—	7	15	53	18	16	34
Sales occupations	43	—	—	129	24	229	214	210	60
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	40	—	—	98	25	275	213	233	106
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	38	—	27	26	26	23
Service occupations, except protective and household	69	7	—	231	11	264	130	115	255
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	11	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	34	7	—	179	15	204	61	106	114
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	30	—	—	143	13	252	31	173	112
Transportation and material moving occupations	11	—	—	90	18	50	55	22	79
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	40	—	—	48	6	83	65	67	56
Construction	34	—	—	31	12	58	26	44	19
Manufacturing	76	—	—	315	55	408	193	272	284
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	15	—	—	65	9	56	129	55	76
Wholesale and retail trade	99	—	—	357	32	512	333	356	235
Finance, insurance, and real estate	24	—	—	22	—	54	83	55	6
Business and repair services	11	—	—	36	—	102	59	38	32
Professional and related services	90	14	—	160	34	447	447	242	295
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	380	14	—	1 053	156	1 753	1 359	1 133	1 020
Private wage and salary workers	319	14	—	925	133	1 548	1 124	945	904
Government workers	45	—	—	108	—	165	181	106	87
Local government workers	22	—	—	58	—	126	128	71	54
Self-employed workers	16	—	—	20	23	32	54	82	29
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	513	14	—	1 183	232	2 013	1 564	1 275	1 302
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	335	14	—	869	155	1 425	1 107	992	990
50 to 52 weeks	230	7	—	601	101	1 043	829	733	636
40 to 49 weeks	28	7	—	104	22	118	112	93	136
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	—	58	12	121	80	63	80
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	72	—	—	122	41	303	227	154	126
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	722	14	—	1 661	436	2 672	1 761	1 740	2 066
With a mobility or self-care limitation	46	—	—	100	78	179	39	85	165
With a mobility limitation	35	—	—	75	57	81	32	49	69
In labor force	—	—	—	6	—	32	12	4	13
With a self-care limitation	25	—	—	34	64	136	28	71	121
With a work disability	92	—	—	192	191	351	109	219	273
In labor force	21	—	—	24	14	108	44	82	81
Prevented from working	60	—	—	154	169	201	52	132	177
No work disability	630	14	—	1 469	245	2 321	1 652	1 521	1 793
In labor force	413	14	—	1 068	188	1 728	1 285	1 108	1 139
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	229	—	—	470	278	765	600	728	482
With a mobility or self-care limitation	34	—	—	127	108	131	91	120	63
With a mobility limitation	21	—	—	65	78	98	60	104	29
With a self-care limitation	24	—	—	95	72	74	58	44	40
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	91	—	—	167	53	259	104	235	341
Mean family income (dollars)	13 682	—	—	16 807	9 666	18 588	36 312	18 008	10 596
1 worker	94	—	—	268	9	400	289	275	334
Mean family income (dollars)	24 191	—	—	21 359	5 156	26 969	41 721	28 416	23 288
2 or more workers	156	7	—	271	39	551	500	401	307
Mean family income (dollars)	34 354	45 000	—	32 405	18 032	34 407	57 071	37 985	34 329

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon city, Mercer County—Con.		Remainder of Mercer County						
	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 314 (pt.)	Tract 302 (pt.)	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 310 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 314 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	—	30	—	1 189	1 509	2 754	645	—	—
In labor force	—	30	—	540	525	1 326	260	—	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	100.0	—	45.4	34.8	48.1	40.3	—	—
Civilian labor force	—	30	—	540	525	1 326	257	—	—
Employed	—	30	—	387	420	1 238	237	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	153	105	88	20	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	28.3	20.0	6.6	7.8	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	649	984	1 428	385	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	93	132	83	14	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	—	232	341	889	221	—	—
Females 16 years and over	—	22	—	660	842	1 500	356	—	—
In labor force	—	22	—	286	256	610	100	—	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	100.0	—	43.3	30.4	40.7	28.1	—	—
Civilian labor force	—	22	—	286	256	610	100	—	—
Employed	—	22	—	189	217	566	94	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	97	39	44	6	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	33.9	15.2	7.2	6.0	—	—
With own children under 6 years	—	8	—	123	135	141	18	—	—
In labor force	—	8	—	81	47	98	5	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	—	91	119	190	30	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	50	86	152	23	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	6	—	179	175	146	33	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	—	6	—	115	50	102	7	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	9	—	272	278	370	61	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	—	9	—	127	176	302	33	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	6	—	116	118	120	18	—	—
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	33	36	21	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	14	29	10	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	5	14	—	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	5	7	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	30	—	387	420	1 238	237	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	8	—	14	—	67	11	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	—	12	7	164	13	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	—	8	—	7	—	17	10	—	—
Sales occupations	—	6	—	36	52	132	18	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	8	—	54	53	153	42	—	—
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	24	—	24	4	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	—	75	123	232	27	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	31	39	151	28	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	84	70	172	36	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	8	35	43	31	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	42	33	79	17	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	20	—	28	5	—	—
Manufacturing	—	—	—	103	105	356	86	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	—	28	7	51	57	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	—	6	—	72	82	214	37	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—	42	34	72	—	—	—
Business and repair services	—	—	—	12	37	32	2	—	—
Professional and related services	—	16	—	91	108	329	24	—	—
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	30	—	387	420	1 238	237	—	—
Private wage and salary workers	—	14	—	339	322	989	204	—	—
Government workers	—	8	—	36	86	172	29	—	—
Local government workers	—	8	—	11	66	102	2	—	—
Self-employed workers	—	8	—	12	12	73	4	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	30	—	517	530	1 404	302	—	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	16	—	402	394	1 038	240	—	—
50 to 52 weeks	—	16	—	248	198	815	168	—	—
40 to 49 weeks	—	—	—	28	66	106	42	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	—	30	26	59	5	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	8	—	58	46	185	29	—	—
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	22	—	934	1 123	1 820	419	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	88	256	95	13	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	43	59	41	9	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	50	246	60	9	—	—
With a work disability	—	—	—	195	250	266	94	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	38	35	97	27	—	—
Prevented from working	—	—	—	143	203	144	61	—	—
No work disability	—	22	—	739	873	1 554	325	—	—
In labor force	—	22	—	479	465	1 192	228	—	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	8	—	255	386	934	223	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	52	103	193	41	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	23	47	153	29	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	48	89	115	31	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	—	—	—	171	264	284	53	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	9 560	9 993	19 774	29 539	—	—
1 worker	—	—	—	178	137	218	110	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	13 961	21 384	27 045	27 533	—	—
2 or more workers	—	8	—	80	126	454	60	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	—	109 600	—	31 972	36 769	42 922	41 692	—	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Mercer County—Con.								
	Troct 316 (pt.)	Troct 317 (pt.)	Troct 318	Troct 319	Troct 320	Troct 321	Troct 322	Troct 323	Troct 324
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	1 553	2 231	3 833	3 852	4 377	2 966	2 475	2 698	4 909
In labor force	881	1 235	2 351	2 261	2 493	1 656	1 560	1 637	3 001
Percent of persons 16 years and over	56.7	55.4	61.3	58.7	57.0	55.8	63.0	60.7	61.1
Civilian labor force	881	1 235	2 351	2 261	2 490	1 656	1 560	1 637	3 001
Employed	808	1 169	2 198	2 133	2 394	1 494	1 497	1 575	2 803
Unemployed	73	66	153	128	96	162	63	62	198
Percent of civilian labor force	8.3	5.3	6.5	5.7	3.9	9.8	4.0	3.8	6.6
Not in labor force	672	996	1 482	1 591	1 884	1 310	915	1 061	1 908
Institutionalized persons	—	—	30	124	219	—	—	—	14
Enrolled in school	87	110	202	174	217	427	148	125	275
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	373	571	539	723	755	543	402	479	629
Females 16 years and over	875	1 206	1 933	2 004	2 280	1 613	1 353	1 368	2 516
In labor force	404	586	941	944	1 058	774	749	730	1 301
Percent of females 16 years and over	46.2	48.6	48.7	47.1	46.4	48.0	55.4	53.4	51.7
Civilian labor force	404	586	941	944	1 058	774	749	730	1 301
Employed	364	554	896	911	1 013	738	719	697	1 195
Unemployed	40	32	45	33	45	36	30	33	106
Percent of civilian labor force	9.9	5.5	4.8	3.5	4.3	4.7	4.0	4.5	8.1
With own children under 6 years	87	164	280	226	244	152	191	140	444
In labor force	56	98	150	126	128	86	143	87	230
With own children 6 to 17 years only	176	147	397	303	455	126	238	278	478
In labor force	137	91	273	211	337	81	195	203	353
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	125	234	417	326	347	235	236	209	585
All parents present in household in labor force	78	127	197	176	191	140	173	133	293
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	324	340	878	708	937	429	530	531	1 090
All parents present in household in labor force	233	225	542	425	591	221	433	381	692
Persons 16 to 19 years	126	110	300	230	293	443	148	165	400
Not enrolled in school	10	19	50	28	42	62	14	24	84
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	5	22	11	18	36	6	16	33
Not high school graduate	—	5	26	15	21	54	6	9	39
Employed	—	—	9	8	7	26	—	—	11
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	10
Not in labor force	—	5	17	7	14	11	6	9	18
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	808	1 169	2 198	2 133	2 394	1 494	1 497	1 575	2 803
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	44	103	132	239	161	127	130	160	169
Professional specialty occupations	69	199	159	303	170	120	260	184	232
Technicians and related support occupations	39	18	66	104	92	39	54	54	72
Sales occupations	53	208	190	211	218	151	186	178	354
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	128	180	225	319	221	257	274	216	351
Private household occupations	9	8	12	13	7	5	—	—	6
Protective service occupations	5	4	13	21	25	30	11	15	9
Service occupations, except protective and household	173	147	283	218	377	306	188	163	436
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	8	125	62	82	—	—	60	75
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	71	90	331	311	351	122	120	207	334
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	92	120	331	170	381	187	159	215	327
Transportation and material moving occupations	104	37	176	90	199	75	57	86	279
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	21	47	155	72	110	75	58	37	159
Construction	24	51	118	82	67	35	23	80	154
Manufacturing	200	260	675	592	720	311	333	417	670
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	65	24	180	161	193	93	84	86	290
Wholesale and retail trade	143	340	409	366	501	326	366	405	688
Finance, insurance, and real estate	51	94	74	75	38	43	60	61	85
Business and repair services	25	33	58	98	70	34	17	37	120
Professional and related services	195	308	409	615	551	538	500	365	589
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	808	1 169	2 198	2 133	2 394	1 494	1 497	1 575	2 803
Private wage and salary workers	669	973	1 745	1 862	2 015	1 325	1 241	1 272	2 298
Government workers	101	101	173	119	163	78	174	157	229
Local government workers	85	60	69	63	79	44	117	117	118
Self-employed workers	38	89	264	150	189	77	82	132	262
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	951	1 335	2 554	2 399	2 722	1 941	1 644	1 747	3 194
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	713	940	1 929	1 841	2 140	1 251	1 275	1 291	2 397
50 to 52 weeks	499	660	1 371	1 444	1 541	683	901	970	1 832
40 to 49 weeks	95	101	203	171	195	122	159	91	234
27 to 34 weeks	60	63	140	85	144	108	81	105	113
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	87	181	316	273	303	291	221	293	355
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 145	1 632	3 214	2 906	3 358	2 375	1 965	2 165	4 172
With a mobility or self-care limitation	57	64	113	71	150	94	50	71	198
With a mobility limitation	33	43	60	54	73	68	21	43	137
In labor force	5	6	7	—	20	12	—	32	29
With a self-care limitation	46	33	75	50	107	43	38	33	155
With a work disability	90	117	288	186	315	275	120	185	467
In labor force	36	37	84	39	115	88	33	65	119
Prevented from working	54	80	165	137	169	143	87	97	304
No work disability	1 055	1 515	2 926	2 720	3 043	2 100	1 845	1 980	3 705
In labor force	816	1 170	2 223	2 141	2 333	1 533	1 429	1 525	2 800
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	408	599	589	822	797	591	510	533	723
With a mobility or self-care limitation	66	103	118	150	195	152	101	97	109
With a mobility limitation	60	75	93	121	134	144	95	70	78
With a self-care limitation	35	78	69	65	109	68	43	66	56
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	129	128	180	250	252	185	129	179	316
Mean family income (dollars)	15 050	22 094	15 422	22 996	17 630	15 747	21 461	19 311	14 588
1 worker	98	309	421	370	493	195	290	258	608
Mean family income (dollars)	18 455	39 748	26 274	63 330	25 662	22 461	31 596	35 844	24 497
2 or more workers	333	408	831	805	846	352	554	630	1 032
Mean family income (dollars)	32 492	45 622	37 936	46 509	39 720	34 950	45 106	44 774	39 775

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Mercer County—Con.							
	Tract 325	Tract 326.01	Tract 326.02	Tract 327	Tract 328	Tract 329	Tract 330	Tract 331
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	6 126	4 517	3 907	6 207	3 465	2 733	4 465	3 200
In labor force	3 734	2 686	1 881	4 008	2 074	1 443	2 239	1 933
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.0	59.5	48.1	64.6	59.9	52.8	50.1	60.4
Civilian labor force	3 724	2 684	1 881	3 989	2 074	1 443	2 239	1 926
Employed	3 500	2 535	1 723	3 757	1 991	1 373	2 086	1 836
Unemployed	224	149	158	232	83	70	153	90
Percent of civilian labor force	6.0	5.6	8.4	5.8	4.0	4.9	6.8	4.7
Not in labor force	2 392	1 831	2 026	2 199	1 391	1 290	2 226	1 267
Institutionalized persons	—	249	924	10	191	219	135	—
Enrolled in school	302	230	131	243	157	120	1 206	152
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	1 029	593	559	895	542	617	577	486
Females 16 years and over	3 136	2 331	1 577	3 173	1 668	1 579	2 391	1 633
In labor force	1 543	1 070	857	1 649	920	636	1 105	789
Percent of females 16 years and over	49.2	45.9	54.3	52.0	55.2	40.3	46.2	48.3
Civilian labor force	1 541	1 070	857	1 649	920	636	1 105	789
Employed	1 447	1 018	793	1 578	881	618	1 041	750
Unemployed	94	52	64	71	39	18	64	39
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	4.9	7.5	4.3	4.2	2.8	5.8	4.9
With own children under 6 years	428	309	212	510	260	190	193	224
In labor force	225	150	133	272	180	78	106	80
With own children 6 to 17 years only	647	364	318	576	283	190	177	235
In labor force	457	229	240	421	199	131	172	235
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	639	415	267	701	340	191	259	371
All parents present in household in labor force	294	206	153	364	219	80	132	115
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 559	917	666	1 323	647	455	427	896
All parents present in household in labor force	939	518	437	841	440	263	396	451
Persons 16 to 19 years	412	313	217	447	407	195	879	269
Not enrolled in school	73	72	53	92	20	53	39	85
Unemployed or not in labor force	20	34	24	47	9	21	12	56
Not high school graduate	17	27	34	59	12	28	24	56
Employed	9	8	12	28	5	20	16	13
Unemployed	4	5	4	13	—	—	—	3
Not in labor force	4	14	18	18	7	8	8	40
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 500	2 535	1 723	3 757	1 991	1 373	2 086	1 836
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	245	201	144	234	207	178	117	141
Professional specialty occupations	352	301	217	318	240	264	440	247
Technicians and related support occupations	79	54	46	45	85	35	71	51
Sales occupations	305	270	170	484	167	120	226	165
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	427	310	236	466	266	256	302	226
Private household occupations	17	8	6	9	10	—	7	6
Protective service occupations	53	67	55	26	32	13	76	21
Service occupations, except protective and household	481	360	285	386	283	164	459	240
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	222	112	45	116	74	6	25	97
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	493	299	188	609	231	119	126	240
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	348	201	144	457	154	114	103	166
Transportation and material moving occupations	251	215	112	387	145	77	52	136
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	227	137	75	220	97	27	82	100
Construction	236	160	100	112	42	24	39	118
Manufacturing	790	546	335	1 099	469	257	234	380
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	215	180	128	344	135	89	66	140
Wholesale and retail trade	735	599	402	943	324	296	466	386
Finance, insurance, and real estate	113	79	63	120	91	25	48	44
Business and repair services	130	58	46	155	40	42	62	52
Professional and related services	747	564	390	628	596	445	979	463
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 500	2 535	1 723	3 757	1 991	1 373	2 086	1 836
Private wage and salary workers	2 549	1 915	1 261	3 144	1 562	1 032	1 785	1 354
Government workers	555	343	287	247	275	254	239	246
Local government workers	162	170	166	123	146	103	99	78
Self-employed workers	345	254	172	345	142	83	56	207
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 004	2 890	2 288	4 145	2 387	1 582	3 324	2 152
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 129	2 139	1 697	3 096	1 781	1 156	2 179	1 593
50 to 52 weeks	2 253	1 600	1 070	2 309	1 271	827	862	1 181
40 to 49 weeks	307	184	149	414	226	131	146	132
27 to 39 weeks	237	128	168	167	99	89	137	107
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	505	357	213	532	309	159	293	281
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 991	3 598	2 403	5 213	2 700	1 831	3 708	2 654
With a mobility or self-care limitation	192	140	74	105	61	47	15	92
With a mobility limitation	82	77	41	66	40	30	15	50
In labor force	23	19	6	18	2	—	—	8
With a self-care limitation	143	100	58	64	31	35	5	60
With a work disability	414	331	168	424	188	68	144	231
In labor force	143	135	67	192	70	23	55	91
Prevented from working	232	151	93	227	67	32	62	104
No work disability	4 577	3 267	2 235	4 789	2 512	1 763	3 564	2 423
In labor force	3 488	2 486	1 798	3 727	1 972	1 354	2 146	1 785
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 125	668	580	965	574	683	622	539
With a mobility or self-care limitation	193	127	106	150	106	161	111	76
With a mobility limitation	148	92	97	137	68	122	61	60
With a self-care limitation	117	74	63	64	91	124	54	48
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	321	229	185	383	165	152	147	168
Mean family income (dollars)	17 692	17 988	20 853	17 710	15 054	26 655	21 335	16 133
1 worker	764	478	286	658	264	190	273	353
Mean family income (dollars)	26 832	27 614	27 301	27 460	39 663	26 689	29 337	25 102
2 or more workers	1 235	918	619	1 399	760	511	419	696
Mean family income (dollars)	42 363	41 000	39 337	44 530	46 178	41 843	42 173	37 367

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA	Mercer County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Mercer County					
		Total	Hermitage city	Sharon city	Tract 302	Tract 304	Tract 307	Tract 309	Tract 310	Tract 311
INCOME IN 1989										
Households -----	45 676	45 676	6 145	7 194	600	1 193	593	1 372	367	781
Less than \$5,000 -----	2 675	2 675	315	658	163	23	116	54	29	77
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	5 485	5 485	564	1 116	247	67	150	212	94	107
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	5 018	5 018	606	816	59	71	90	164	14	58
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	10 010	10 010	1 341	1 724	94	274	103	256	94	172
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	8 690	8 690	1 116	1 225	22	231	85	313	77	128
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	7 687	7 687	1 105	947	—	159	36	217	25	151
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	4 387	4 387	795	425	15	162	13	117	14	70
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	996	996	165	181	—	132	—	23	14	18
\$100,000 or more -----	728	728	138	102	—	74	—	16	6	—
Median (dollars) -----	24 599	24 599	27 020	20 711	6 838	31 545	12 311	25 000	19 583	22 339
Mean (dollars) -----	29 425	29 425	32 726	25 654	10 148	44 338	15 602	27 304	23 561	26 161
Families -----	33 619	33 619	4 519	4 811	101	906	429	956	232	549
Median income (dollars) -----	29 347	29 347	32 320	25 697	8 295	37 805	11 577	28 804	26 000	29 954
Males 15 years and over, with income -----	42 979	42 979	5 463	5 946	220	1 099	467	1 205	290	620
Median income (dollars) -----	18 312	18 312	20 280	16 692	11 500	25 156	10 313	19 015	16 897	18 382
Percent year-round full-time workers -----	47.6	47.6	49.3	42.8	36.8	48.1	33.4	46.4	35.5	51.6
Median income (dollars) -----	26 534	26 534	29 872	25 717	11 653	33 693	21 227	26 385	31 285	25 795
Females 15 years and over, with income -----	42 158	42 158	5 753	6 426	473	1 198	570	1 326	311	873
Median income (dollars) -----	7 210	7 210	8 688	6 897	5 297	10 618	5 317	7 595	6 599	8 613
Percent year-round full-time workers -----	24.3	24.3	23.7	22.0	4.2	26.5	16.1	19.3	20.9	23.1
Median income (dollars) -----	15 819	15 819	18 021	14 846	14 583	23 083	12 283	13 819	15 521	16 020
Per capita income (dollars) -----	11 336	11 336	13 334	10 578	7 673	17 113	5 894	11 729	11 643	10 940
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households -----	45 676	45 676	6 145	7 194	600	1 193	593	1 372	367	781
With earnings -----	32 588	32 588	4 349	4 719	173	921	333	795	210	577
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	30 843	30 843	33 392	26 892	15 958	41 759	17 083	29 701	24 142	26 701
With Social Security income -----	16 573	16 573	2 463	2 868	281	475	220	792	220	262
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	8 355	8 355	8 677	8 023	6 391	9 213	7 447	8 401	7 759	8 806
With public assistance income -----	3 714	3 714	248	941	170	58	252	91	31	61
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	4 003	4 003	4 173	4 031	3 613	5 773	5 180	3 220	3 053	2 987
With retirement income -----	10 884	10 884	1 796	1 950	122	314	103	493	128	205
Mean retirement income (dollars) -----	6 912	6 912	7 646	6 445	4 178	8 434	3 596	7 148	8 787	6 537
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars) -----	34 111	34 111	38 439	30 678	12 494	49 380	15 566	32 425	31 388	30 852
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	32 700	32 700	36 936	26 649	5 574	44 957	13 660	32 941	39 523	25 807
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	35 190	35 190	39 331	33 846	18 517	52 575	17 747	32 173	29 693	34 490
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	36 830	36 830	40 977	34 067	17 338	52 169	20 259	34 913	34 047	34 329
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	37 335	37 335	41 788	32 772	8 561	48 982	19 628	38 390	44 507	33 426
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	36 466	36 466	40 528	34 941	19 594	54 580	20 751	33 278	31 470	34 820
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	18 594	18 594	23 529	16 924	8 756	27 649	12 496	19 606	22 622	21 549
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	12 836	12 836	16 433	10 972	4 867	20 745	9 302	13 944	11 285	13 269
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	25 047	25 047	29 640	25 420	16 533	31 385	17 708	25 035	25 239	32 408
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families -----	33 619	33 619	4 519	4 811	101	906	429	956	232	549
Householder worked in 1989 -----	24 058	24 058	3 235	3 015	33	719	190	512	139	394
With related children under 18 years -----	15 419	15 419	1 821	2 285	47	380	282	326	58	256
With related children under 5 years -----	6 010	6 010	660	1 091	17	147	138	110	13	104
Married-couple families -----	27 842	27 842	3 788	3 677	44	750	162	763	172	378
Householder worked in 1989 -----	20 761	20 761	2 800	2 469	23	622	93	412	97	266
With related children under 18 years -----	12 089	12 089	1 416	1 559	9	323	84	256	43	133
With related children under 5 years -----	4 838	4 838	579	761	9	136	50	95	11	82
Female householder, no husband present -----	4 526	4 526	616	920	57	131	200	143	32	141
Householder worked in 1989 -----	2 441	2 441	357	423	10	80	67	73	21	98
With related children under 18 years -----	2 743	2 743	337	612	38	46	164	70	10	106
With related children under 5 years -----	960	960	67	282	8	—	70	15	2	16
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	14 214	14 214	1 812	2 886	508	323	294	467	140	271
Nonfamily householder -----	12 057	12 057	1 626	2 383	499	287	164	416	135	232
65 years and over -----	6 405	6 405	877	1 267	232	189	79	277	84	88
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	115 441	115 441	14 979	17 302	769	3 009	1 661	3 242	757	1 851
Persons under 18 years -----	27 764	27 764	3 169	4 105	70	694	534	538	103	394
Related children under 18 years -----	27 635	27 635	3 150	4 078	70	689	531	538	103	394
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	20 163	20 163	2 307	2 841	55	499	381	414	75	264
Persons 65 years and over -----	19 420	19 420	2 963	3 331	278	607	255	934	238	304
Persons 75 years and over -----	7 418	7 418	988	1 334	160	225	65	375	76	101
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families -----	3 404	3 404	275	741	56	17	212	83	25	64
Percent below poverty level -----	10.1	10.1	6.1	15.4	55.4	1.9	49.4	8.7	10.8	11.7
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 642	1 642	162	266	9	11	56	44	11	38
With related children under 18 years -----	2 650	2 650	213	618	47	12	174	44	10	59
With related children under 5 years -----	1 380	1 380	96	361	17	—	97	9	4	22
Married-couple families -----	1 544	1 544	134	317	9	—	50	36	12	5
Householder worked in 1989 -----	923	923	96	161	9	—	16	12	2	—
With related children under 18 years -----	1 007	1 007	86	216	9	—	44	12	8	—
With related children under 5 years -----	549	549	41	123	9	—	27	—	2	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	1 671	1 671	133	391	47	17	133	47	2	53
Householder worked in 1989 -----	624	624	60	89	—	11	28	32	—	32
With related children under 18 years -----	1 494	1 494	121	377	38	12	114	32	2	53
With related children under 5 years -----	744	744	49	221	8	—	58	9	2	16
Unrelated individuals -----	3 550	3 550	317	907	211	46	123	83	38	69
Nonfamily householder -----	2 439	2 439	249	560	211	33	63	77	35	55
65 years and over -----	1 191	1 191	111	235	73	14	12	47	23	17
Persons -----	14 809	14 809	1 184	3 256	382	83	829	325	113	222
Percent below poverty level -----	12.8	12.8	7.9	18.8	49.7	2.8	49.9	10.0	14.9	12.0
Persons under 18 years -----	5 517	5 517	435	1 121	70	17	371	81	25	84
Related children under 18 years -----	5 391	5 391	416	1 094	70	12	368	81	25	84
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	3 626	3 626	302	679	55	12	265	73	18	54
Persons 65 years and over -----	1 769	1 769	146	314	73	14	46	108	47	28
Persons 75 years and over -----	761	761	72	140	26	14	12	50	13	10
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	5 998	5 998	594	1 396	170	11	514	110	10	114
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	19 934	19 934	1 719	4 116	450	105	909	418	176	364
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level -----	38 776	38 776	3 956	6 887	584	498	1 218	971	258	684

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Mercer County—Con.			Hermitage city, Mercer County						
	Tract 314	Tract 316	Tract 317	Tract 304 (pt.)	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 310 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 312	Tract 313	Tract 314 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 430	860	1 110	19	—	9	781	1 610	878	2 414
Less than \$5,000	83	101	38	—	—	—	77	78	34	83
\$5,000 to \$9,999	213	159	102	6	—	—	107	94	83	213
\$10,000 to \$14,999	264	116	96	—	—	—	58	179	64	264
\$15,000 to \$24,999	613	184	269	—	—	9	172	335	126	605
\$25,000 to \$34,999	517	137	217	13	—	—	128	257	105	517
\$35,000 to \$49,999	388	119	214	—	—	—	151	309	191	388
\$50,000 to \$74,999	281	38	124	—	—	—	70	230	181	281
\$75,000 to \$99,999	34	6	34	—	—	—	18	74	39	34
\$100,000 or more	37	—	16	—	—	—	—	54	55	29
Median (dollars)	25 660	17 455	27 358	26 458	—	22 750	22 339	30 164	36 467	25 660
Mean (dollars)	30 814	21 100	33 818	21 928	—	20 694	26 161	36 542	42 062	30 585
Families	1 605	567	845	13	—	9	549	1 308	695	1 597
Median income (dollars)	30 569	24 871	32 306	30 179	—	22 750	29 954	34 400	41 295	30 458
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 928	666	1 006	19	—	5	620	1 603	865	1 911
Median income (dollars)	20 336	17 617	20 800	13 958	—	21 250	18 382	21 074	25 890	20 345
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.4	47.1	44.8	63.2	—	—	51.6	50.3	57.7	46.4
Median income (dollars)	27 067	25 250	27 283	11 250	—	—	25 795	32 727	30 859	26 939
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 293	760	1 017	10	—	10	873	1 396	801	2 271
Median income (dollars)	8 993	6 693	9 187	10 417	—	4 583	8 613	9 612	8 109	9 023
Percent year-round full-time workers	25.9	25.3	20.6	60.0	—	—	23.1	19.6	28.5	25.8
Median income (dollars)	19 321	10 256	20 329	11 250	—	—	16 020	18 529	17 237	19 179
Per capita income (dollars)	14 300	9 267	13 552	14 153	—	9 475	10 940	13 827	15 521	14 223
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 430	860	1 110	19	—	9	781	1 610	878	2 414
With earnings	1 615	513	801	12	—	5	577	1 207	665	1 599
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 083	25 466	34 066	16 500	—	13 450	26 701	37 200	45 542	29 775
With Social Security income	1 105	350	488	7	—	9	262	592	301	1 105
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 712	7 222	8 590	8 155	—	8 778	8 806	8 793	8 414	8 712
With public assistance income	73	137	57	—	—	—	61	52	11	73
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 262	2 812	4 146	—	—	—	2 987	2 666	5 253	3 262
With retirement income	830	219	336	7	—	—	205	457	179	830
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 296	4 916	7 655	17 339	—	—	6 537	8 308	7 937	7 296
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	37 364	26 252	39 910	28 356	—	20 694	35 852	41 121	49 124	37 002
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 289	24 943	37 445	—	—	—	20 807	39 418	53 558	35 019
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 809	27 537	41 427	28 356	—	20 694	34 490	42 235	45 532	37 809
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 068	30 657	43 869	28 356	—	23 490	34 329	42 758	50 810	38 630
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 682	31 556	41 181	—	—	—	33 426	41 809	55 668	39 089
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 461	29 852	45 757	28 356	—	23 490	34 820	43 389	46 863	38 461
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	29 713	9 611	23 525	—	—	17 200	21 549	19 946	18 184	29 713
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 604	6 297	12 010	—	—	—	13 269	10 110	24 421	23 604
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 447	14 236	27 804	—	—	17 200	32 408	26 134	10 908	33 447
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 605	567	845	13	—	9	549	1 308	695	1 597
Householder worked in 1989	1 060	411	542	6	—	5	394	1 007	558	1 052
With related children under 18 years	529	281	339	—	—	—	256	534	330	521
With related children under 5 years	139	92	135	—	—	—	104	224	133	131
Married-couple families	1 296	432	652	13	—	5	378	1 197	647	1 288
Householder worked in 1989	881	340	468	6	—	5	266	953	528	873
With related children under 18 years	379	204	273	—	—	—	133	492	300	371
With related children under 5 years	128	64	109	—	—	—	82	210	133	120
Female householder, no husband present	261	115	155	—	—	4	141	101	39	261
Householder worked in 1989	153	51	59	—	—	—	98	54	21	153
With related children under 18 years	121	67	55	—	—	—	106	42	21	121
With related children under 5 years	11	28	26	—	—	—	16	14	—	11
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	899	308	292	6	—	—	271	333	183	891
Nonfamily householder	825	293	265	6	—	—	232	302	183	817
65 years and over	465	211	223	—	—	—	88	167	96	457
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 152	1 969	2 774	29	—	20	1 851	4 283	2 377	5 107
Persons under 18 years	820	449	580	—	—	—	394	961	615	805
Related children under 18 years	810	449	580	—	—	—	394	955	615	795
Related children 5 to 17 years	617	334	389	—	—	—	264	698	441	608
Persons 65 years and over	1 330	408	599	7	—	15	304	737	349	1 322
Persons 75 years and over	574	169	224	—	—	4	101	183	74	574
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	47	85	44	—	—	—	64	70	25	47
Percent below poverty level	2.9	15.0	5.2	—	—	—	11.7	5.4	3.6	2.9
Householder worked in 1989	26	33	13	—	—	—	38	60	12	26
With related children under 18 years	28	79	37	—	—	—	59	56	6	28
With related children under 5 years	9	40	26	—	—	—	22	29	—	9
Married-couple families	35	23	—	—	—	—	5	53	12	35
Householder worked in 1989	26	23	—	—	—	—	—	49	6	26
With related children under 18 years	18	23	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	18
With related children under 5 years	9	17	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	9
Female householder, no husband present	10	62	44	—	—	—	53	17	13	10
Householder worked in 1989	—	10	13	—	—	—	32	11	6	—
With related children under 18 years	10	56	37	—	—	—	53	17	6	10
With related children under 5 years	—	23	26	—	—	—	16	11	—	—
Unrelated individuals	125	81	53	—	—	—	69	62	32	125
Nonfamily householder	105	76	46	—	—	—	55	46	32	105
65 years and over	44	42	41	—	—	—	17	19	22	44
Persons	256	340	195	—	—	—	222	306	91	256
Percent below poverty level	5.0	17.3	7.0	—	—	—	12.0	7.1	3.8	5.0
Persons under 18 years	52	142	82	—	—	—	84	125	11	52
Related children under 18 years	42	142	82	—	—	—	84	119	11	42
Related children 5 to 17 years	33	84	38	—	—	—	54	87	11	33
Persons 65 years and over	61	48	48	—	—	—	28	19	29	61
Persons 75 years and over	33	6	20	—	—	—	10	10	15	33
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	101	165	28	—	—	—	114	186	39	101
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	360	490	239	6	—	—	364	448	143	360
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 176	799	539	6	—	—	684	1 031	331	1 176

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hermitage city, Mercer County—Con.			Sharon city, Mercer County					
	Troct 315	Troct 316 (pt.)	Troct 317 (pt.)	Troct 301	Troct 302 (pt.)	Troct 303	Troct 304 (pt.)	Troct 305	Troct 306
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	427	7	—	1 006	600	1 831	1 174	1 229	1 338
Less than \$5,000	43	—	—	82	163	141	23	62	187
\$5,000 to \$9,999	61	—	—	178	247	289	61	157	184
\$10,000 to \$14,999	41	—	—	104	59	238	71	162	182
\$15,000 to \$24,999	94	—	—	294	94	426	274	276	352
\$25,000 to \$34,999	96	—	—	189	22	384	218	225	187
\$35,000 to \$49,999	59	7	—	111	—	212	159	265	200
\$50,000 to \$74,999	33	—	—	48	15	106	162	59	35
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—	25	132	13	11
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	10	74	10	—
Median (dollars)	22 548	46 250	—	20 854	6 838	19 587	31 808	23 168	17 283
Mean (dollars)	23 780	45 000	—	21 621	10 148	23 647	44 701	26 075	20 810
Families	341	7	—	706	101	1 210	893	911	982
Median income (dollars)	25 121	46 250	—	23 160	8 295	25 942	38 201	27 224	19 298
Males 15 years and over, with income	433	7	—	966	220	1 510	1 080	1 057	1 096
Median income (dollars)	15 656	16 250	—	15 248	11 500	16 178	25 313	18 047	15 655
Percent year-round full-time workers	39.3	—	—	41.7	36.8	43.5	47.9	44.2	37.4
Median income (dollars)	21 691	—	—	20 243	11 653	23 954	34 375	27 163	22 222
Females 15 years and over, with income	385	7	—	881	473	1 601	1 188	1 089	1 172
Median income (dollars)	6 171	31 250	—	5 788	5 297	7 713	10 633	7 309	5 452
Percent year-round full-time workers	15.6	100.0	—	22.5	4.2	24.1	26.3	24.4	19.3
Median income (dollars)	20 000	31 250	—	13 354	14 583	12 544	23 333	14 949	13 456
Per capita income (dollars)	7 865	22 500	—	8 006	7 673	9 824	17 141	10 804	8 071
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	427	7	—	1 006	600	1 831	1 174	1 229	1 338
With earnings	277	7	—	714	173	1 233	909	806	868
Mean earnings (dollars)	23 242	45 000	—	21 475	15 958	23 703	42 092	27 363	21 076
With Social Security income	187	—	—	394	281	761	468	554	410
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 356	—	—	7 798	6 391	7 502	9 229	8 577	8 198
With public assistance income	51	—	—	127	170	159	58	52	375
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	8 201	—	—	2 767	3 613	3 637	5 773	4 434	4 491
With retirement income	118	—	—	238	122	536	307	444	303
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 451	—	—	5 462	4 178	6 867	8 231	5 592	6 822
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	26 036	45 000	—	24 522	12 494	28 562	49 686	29 943	22 332
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 488	—	—	23 079	5 574	23 840	44 957	32 835	15 902
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 948	45 000	—	26 025	18 517	32 002	53 189	28 627	29 810
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 175	45 000	—	25 667	17 338	30 572	52 589	31 096	29 020
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 663	—	—	25 521	8 561	27 491	48 982	34 562	25 169
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 417	45 000	—	25 811	19 594	32 732	55 403	29 647	31 536
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 971	—	—	19 776	8 756	17 657	27 649	23 690	9 095
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 216	—	—	13 309	4 867	10 672	20 745	23 327	6 708
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 084	—	—	40 022	16 533	24 319	31 385	23 910	18 284
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	341	7	—	706	101	1 210	893	911	982
Householder worked in 1989	206	7	—	427	763	1 233	713	762	509
With related children under 18 years	180	—	—	391	47	545	380	333	581
With related children under 5 years	68	—	—	225	17	282	147	136	276
Married-couple families	253	7	—	581	44	951	737	736	620
Householder worked in 1989	162	7	—	352	23	626	616	450	394
With related children under 18 years	120	—	—	319	9	416	323	239	245
With related children under 5 years	34	—	—	172	9	222	136	110	104
Female householder, no husband present	70	—	—	95	57	211	131	135	291
Householder worked in 1989	31	—	—	66	10	113	80	79	75
With related children under 18 years	47	—	—	72	38	114	46	69	273
With related children under 5 years	26	—	—	53	8	60	—	26	135
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	128	—	—	395	508	777	317	359	522
Nonfamily householder	86	—	—	300	499	621	281	318	356
65 years and over	69	—	—	155	232	326	189	216	141
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 298	14	—	2 784	769	4 383	2 980	2 925	3 416
Persons under 18 years	394	—	—	757	70	1 031	694	563	975
Related children under 18 years	391	—	—	757	70	1 009	689	563	975
Related children 5 to 17 years	296	—	—	522	55	689	499	406	661
Persons 65 years and over	229	—	—	470	278	765	600	728	482
Persons 75 years and over	52	—	—	196	160	309	225	273	171
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	69	—	—	119	56	179	17	69	301
Percent below poverty level	20.2	—	—	16.9	55.4	14.8	1.9	7.6	30.7
Householder worked in 1989	26	—	—	53	9	85	11	4	104
With related children under 18 years	64	—	—	90	47	147	12	31	291
With related children under 5 years	36	—	—	65	17	86	—	11	182
Married-couple families	29	—	—	72	9	99	—	59	78
Householder worked in 1989	15	—	—	34	9	52	—	—	66
With related children under 18 years	29	—	—	51	9	67	—	21	68
With related children under 5 years	14	—	—	33	9	26	—	11	44
Female householder, no husband present	40	—	—	39	47	72	17	10	206
Householder worked in 1989	11	—	—	19	—	25	11	4	30
With related children under 18 years	35	—	—	39	38	72	12	10	206
With related children under 5 years	22	—	—	32	8	60	—	—	121
Unrelated individuals	29	—	—	136	211	270	46	63	181
Nonfamily householder	11	—	—	73	211	138	33	40	65
65 years and over	9	—	—	33	73	41	14	44	30
Persons	309	—	—	501	382	918	83	270	1 102
Percent below poverty level	23.8	—	—	18.0	49.7	20.9	2.8	9.2	32.3
Persons under 18 years	163	—	—	139	70	342	17	69	484
Related children under 18 years	160	—	—	139	70	320	12	69	484
Related children 5 to 17 years	117	—	—	92	55	195	12	47	278
Persons 65 years and over	9	—	—	49	73	41	14	86	51
Persons 75 years and over	4	—	—	28	26	41	14	21	10
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	154	—	—	112	170	338	11	152	613
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	398	—	—	806	450	1 161	99	372	1 228
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	728	—	—	1 312	584	1 851	492	856	1 792

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon city, Mercer County—Con.		Remainder of Mercer County						
	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 314 (pt.)	Tract 302 (pt.)	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 310 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 314 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	—	16	—	593	772	1 372	358	—	—
Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	116	136	54	29	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—	150	215	212	94	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	90	129	164	14	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	8	—	103	154	256	85	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	85	91	313	77	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	36	16	217	25	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	—	13	—	117	14	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—	23	14	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	8	—	—	31	16	6	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	61 250	—	12 311	11 182	25 000	19 444	—	—
Mean (dollars)	—	65 359	—	15 602	16 750	27 304	23 633	—	—
Families	—	8	—	429	527	956	223	—	—
Median income (dollars)	—	102 264	—	11 577	13 125	28 804	26 563	—	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	17	—	467	557	1 205	285	—	—
Median income (dollars)	—	2 500	—	10 313	9 785	19 015	16 681	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	47.1	—	33.4	19.0	46.4	36.1	—	—
Median income (dollars)	—	100 000+	—	21 227	23 750	26 385	31 285	—	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	22	—	570	695	1 326	301	—	—
Median income (dollars)	—	4 464	—	5 317	5 518	7 595	6 636	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	36.4	—	16.1	13.2	19.3	21.6	—	—
Median income (dollars)	—	21 250	—	12 283	16 196	13 819	15 521	—	—
Per capita income (dollars)	—	23 150	—	5 894	7 000	11 729	11 702	—	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	—	16	—	593	772	1 372	358	—	—
With earnings	—	16	—	333	335	795	205	—	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	60 785	—	17 083	20 080	29 701	24 402	—	—
With Social Security income	—	—	—	220	281	792	211	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	—	—	7 447	7 529	8 401	7 715	—	—
With public assistance income	—	—	—	252	305	91	31	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	—	5 180	4 092	3 220	3 053	—	—
With retirement income	—	—	—	103	192	493	128	—	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	—	—	3 596	5 273	7 148	8 787	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	—	109 600	—	15 566	19 356	32 425	31 819	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	109 600	—	13 660	15 401	32 941	39 523	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	17 747	23 178	32 173	30 135	—	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	109 600	—	20 259	28 201	34 913	34 363	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	109 600	—	19 628	23 399	38 390	44 507	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	20 751	30 955	33 278	31 770	—	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	—	12 496	12 545	19 606	23 397	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	9 302	12 013	13 944	11 285	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	17 708	13 308	25 035	26 700	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	—	8	—	429	527	956	223	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	8	—	190	223	512	134	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	8	—	282	331	326	58	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	8	—	138	148	110	13	—	—
Married-couple families	—	8	—	162	236	763	167	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	8	—	93	139	412	92	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	8	—	84	130	256	43	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	8	—	50	53	95	11	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	200	268	143	28	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	67	69	73	21	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	164	186	70	10	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	70	87	15	2	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	8	—	294	323	467	140	—	—
Nonfamily householder	—	8	—	164	245	416	135	—	—
65 years and over	—	8	—	79	130	277	84	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	45	—	1 661	1 931	3 242	737	—	—
Persons under 18 years	—	15	—	534	491	538	103	—	—
Related children under 18 years	—	15	—	531	491	538	103	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	9	—	381	339	414	75	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	8	—	255	386	934	223	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	65	202	375	72	—	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	—	—	—	212	216	83	25	—	—
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	49.4	41.0	8.7	11.2	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	56	61	44	11	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	174	175	44	10	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	97	70	9	4	—	—
Married-couple families	—	—	—	50	23	36	12	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	16	18	12	2	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	44	23	12	8	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	27	—	—	2	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	133	178	47	2	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	28	28	32	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	114	137	32	2	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	58	62	9	2	—	—
Unrelated individuals	—	—	—	123	137	83	38	—	—
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	63	81	77	35	—	—
65 years and over	—	—	—	12	35	47	23	—	—
Persons	—	—	—	829	783	325	113	—	—
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	49.9	40.5	10.0	15.3	—	—
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	371	276	81	25	—	—
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	368	276	81	25	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	265	191	73	18	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	46	40	108	47	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	12	7	50	13	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	514	365	110	10	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	909	922	418	176	—	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	1 218	1 367	971	258	—	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Mercer County—Con.								
	Tract 316 (pt.)	Tract 317 (pt.)	Tract 318	Tract 319	Tract 320	Tract 321	Tract 322	Tract 323	Tract 324
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	853	1 110	1 774	1 887	2 053	1 290	1 335	1 274	2 415
Less than \$5,000	101	38	81	52	87	101	47	32	133
\$5,000 to \$9,999	159	102	158	150	232	262	151	85	231
\$10,000 to \$14,999	116	96	182	185	197	201	109	102	350
\$15,000 to \$24,999	184	269	447	349	456	313	302	285	545
\$25,000 to \$34,999	137	217	369	398	468	166	275	250	418
\$35,000 to \$49,999	112	214	353	391	363	149	238	236	432
\$50,000 to \$74,999	38	124	141	241	190	87	162	207	244
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6	34	23	61	37	11	13	42	49
\$100,000 or more	—	16	20	60	23	—	38	35	13
Median (dollars)	17 295	27 358	25 380	30 532	25 836	17 534	27 321	30 862	24 060
Mean (dollars)	20 904	33 818	28 781	39 462	28 951	21 700	32 391	35 016	28 062
Families	560	845	1 432	1 425	1 591	732	973	1 067	1 956
Median income (dollars)	24 569	32 306	28 139	35 144	28 942	22 786	32 292	33 562	27 375
Males 15 years and over, with income	659	1 006	1 825	1 797	2 002	1 264	1 083	1 264	2 262
Median income (dollars)	17 754	20 800	18 455	22 693	19 925	12 129	22 376	22 102	19 087
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.6	44.8	51.7	54.6	50.1	32.1	45.3	54.9	58.0
Median income (dollars)	25 250	27 283	24 784	28 260	25 948	21 763	29 314	28 796	26 053
Females 15 years and over, with income	753	1 017	1 496	1 621	1 913	1 482	1 200	1 136	2 086
Median income (dollars)	6 638	9 187	7 130	8 486	6 892	5 787	9 062	7 284	7 057
Percent year-round full-time workers	24.6	20.6	28.5	28.0	18.7	30.6	29.2	23.8	29.2
Median income (dollars)	10 032	20 329	14 844	17 778	15 044	12 974	16 172	19 922	16 067
Per capita income (dollars)	9 172	13 552	10 437	15 524	11 014	8 258	13 382	13 091	10 487
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	853	1 110	1 774	1 887	2 053	1 290	1 335	1 274	2 415
With earnings	506	801	1 424	1 387	1 563	808	1 012	982	1 843
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 196	34 066	28 978	42 016	29 481	22 756	31 118	35 233	29 688
With Social Security income	350	488	502	689	690	503	457	488	711
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 222	8 590	8 173	9 579	8 674	8 654	8 892	8 626	8 125
With public assistance income	137	57	133	72	87	192	59	39	207
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 812	4 146	4 183	3 981	5 612	4 036	3 797	3 731	3 573
With retirement income	219	336	301	400	398	293	331	391	445
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 916	7 655	5 714	8 514	6 675	6 527	9 295	6 563	6 236
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	26 017	39 910	31 678	46 752	31 865	26 769	37 944	38 343	30 957
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 943	37 445	31 837	48 300	33 166	42 717	42 138	42 138	28 972
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 099	41 427	31 528	45 856	30 748	33 923	36 013	32 987	32 987
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 421	43 869	32 711	48 505	33 571	30 814	42 111	38 618	33 726
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 556	41 181	33 525	49 579	36 071	27 605	49 298	44 930	33 543
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 373	45 757	31 943	47 854	31 459	32 616	36 113	34 706	33 882
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	9 611	23 525	19 615	19 869	18 387	17 383	19 554	25 784	13 415
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 297	12 010	14 037	14 441	18 413	8 571	16 102	10 573	11 367
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 236	27 804	24 058	21 932	18 362	26 409	22 926	42 517	22 146
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	560	845	1 432	1 425	1 591	732	973	1 067	1 956
Householder worked in 1989	404	542	1 155	1 063	1 226	443	746	767	1 465
With related children under 18 years	281	339	717	542	764	329	463	418	1 007
With related children under 5 years	92	135	272	202	146	136	169	102	395
Married-couple families	425	652	1 290	1 334	1 345	520	776	975	1 641
Householder worked in 1989	333	468	1 049	1 058	1 058	347	606	702	1 256
With related children under 18 years	204	273	639	515	633	199	358	381	765
With related children under 5 years	64	109	248	191	177	81	141	99	325
Female householder, no husband present	115	155	97	69	173	166	172	63	221
Householder worked in 1989	51	59	65	29	108	80	128	36	136
With related children under 18 years	67	55	52	26	95	101	98	37	183
With related children under 5 years	28	26	16	10	32	41	28	3	60
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	308	292	437	509	573	675	409	246	551
Nonfamily householder	293	265	342	462	462	558	362	207	459
65 years and over	211	223	161	268	201	292	189	104	225
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 955	2 774	4 957	4 664	5 295	2 900	3 190	3 374	6 448
Persons under 18 years	449	580	1 320	1 040	1 314	685	772	744	1 700
Related children under 18 years	449	580	1 310	1 040	1 298	681	772	744	1 695
Related children 5 to 17 years	334	389	954	760	1 013	513	578	559	1 182
Persons 65 years and over	408	599	589	822	797	591	510	533	723
Persons 75 years and over	169	224	224	309	314	244	228	162	239
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	85	44	120	21	134	154	86	39	201
Percent below poverty level	15.2	5.2	8.4	1.5	8.4	21.0	8.8	3.7	10.3
Householder worked in 1989	33	13	75	10	90	54	59	31	96
With related children under 18 years	79	37	84	13	80	142	52	25	171
With related children under 5 years	40	26	47	8	50	81	28	5	85
Married-couple families	23	—	86	11	82	53	28	19	100
Householder worked in 1989	23	—	54	3	58	20	17	17	57
With related children under 18 years	23	—	52	3	41	53	11	5	70
With related children under 5 years	17	—	35	1	30	21	11	5	29
Female householder, no husband present	62	44	27	10	48	66	58	20	96
Householder worked in 1989	10	13	16	7	30	23	42	14	39
With related children under 18 years	56	37	25	10	35	60	41	20	96
With related children under 5 years	23	26	8	7	18	36	17	—	56
Unrelated individuals	81	53	129	99	128	194	55	52	132
Nonfamily householder	76	46	75	70	81	136	28	23	80
65 years and over	42	41	39	57	47	77	10	14	27
Persons	340	195	554	160	532	772	327	161	808
Percent below poverty level	17.4	7.0	11.2	3.4	10.0	26.6	10.3	4.8	12.5
Persons under 18 years	142	82	196	26	180	324	120	40	344
Related children under 18 years	142	82	187	26	164	320	120	36	339
Related children 5 to 17 years	84	38	117	18	81	224	93	29	240
Persons 65 years and over	48	48	66	67	85	92	10	22	65
Persons 75 years and over	6	20	32	35	55	44	10	7	18
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	165	28	247	71	132	229	96	53	351
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	490	239	772	273	775	1 065	455	292	1 229
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	799	539	1 709	915	1 902	1 493	839	623	2 258

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Mercer County—Con.							
	Tract 325	Tract 326.01	Tract 326.02	Tract 327	Tract 328	Tract 329	Tract 330	Tract 331
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	3 003	2 006	1 510	2 999	1 553	1 352	1 311	1 517
Less than \$5,000	118	84	63	196	51	54	68	61
\$5,000 to \$9,999	344	202	226	185	157	122	223	145
\$10,000 to \$14,999	346	197	153	291	147	192	144	191
\$15,000 to \$24,999	690	415	301	654	260	329	206	342
\$25,000 to \$34,999	615	401	305	574	328	239	303	320
\$35,000 to \$49,999	514	431	240	656	313	217	208	274
\$50,000 to \$74,999	295	207	178	309	201	134	121	144
\$75,000 to \$99,999	46	41	35	79	41	57	15	23
\$100,000 or more	35	28	9	55	55	8	23	17
Median (dollars)	25 060	27 841	25 283	28 152	29 650	24 125	25 549	25 431
Mean (dollars)	30 084	30 895	28 461	32 352	34 607	29 263	27 919	29 066
Families	2 320	1 625	1 090	2 440	1 189	853	839	1 217
Median income (dollars)	29 063	30 853	29 583	31 556	34 464	31 285	30 160	27 485
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 894	2 125	1 699	2 818	1 729	1 126	1 983	1 520
Median income (dollars)	18 944	19 756	15 887	20 681	20 254	20 444	6 200	16 782
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.3	53.4	40.6	57.2	50.5	47.9	27.8	54.0
Median income (dollars)	24 641	26 121	26 021	26 484	27 500	28 028	28 242	24 665
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 479	1 798	1 374	2 542	1 404	1 374	2 134	1 278
Median income (dollars)	7 614	7 099	7 597	7 474	7 743	8 217	4 781	7 269
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.3	25.8	27.7	27.2	28.3	21.0	14.6	27.5
Median income (dollars)	16 378	15 175	16 357	15 577	14 258	15 051	15 545	15 266
Per capita income (dollars)	11 293	11 179	9 831	12 081	12 138	12 335	8 867	10 176
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	3 003	2 006	1 510	2 999	1 553	1 352	1 311	1 517
With earnings	2 324	1 608	1 130	2 332	1 171	889	883	1 189
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 451	31 250	28 525	33 869	38 474	31 235	30 164	29 791
With Social Security income	987	570	475	820	498	537	528	445
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 144	8 410	8 817	8 024	7 702	8 572	8 469	8 385
With public assistance income	193	102	91	151	95	27	105	99
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 426	3 493	3 087	4 500	3 302	6 878	3 786	3 894
With retirement income	602	389	323	631	284	287	270	322
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 058	6 749	7 116	7 289	6 930	7 872	7 079	5 671
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	33 835	33 819	33 042	35 717	40 412	35 761	34 345	30 878
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 915	34 326	32 450	32 346	43 803	33 667	35 276	31 656
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 596	33 434	33 524	38 667	38 043	37 163	33 629	30 126
Married-couple families (dollars)	35 352	35 165	35 065	37 676	41 746	37 645	36 773	32 226
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 827	36 998	35 438	35 223	46 336	37 671	39 650	33 780
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 801	33 818	34 756	39 848	38 401	37 629	34 866	30 695
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 266	17 899	19 478	17 458	27 775	21 139	21 865	19 511
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 805	11 378	16 042	12 485	11 649	9 474	20 445	13 058
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 950	25 605	22 777	22 070	37 342	32 545	24 060	23 711
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	2 320	1 625	1 090	2 440	1 189	853	839	1 217
Householder worked in 1989	1 823	1 295	810	1 841	952	650	604	963
With related children under 18 years	1 148	730	501	1 168	532	342	401	634
With related children under 5 years	418	282	178	502	197	149	160	233
Married-couple families	2 033	1 442	893	2 121	1 072	752	700	1 078
Householder worked in 1989	1 632	1 181	664	1 617	883	569	492	867
With related children under 18 years	957	628	407	1 023	466	292	302	559
With related children under 5 years	383	248	131	453	174	129	131	205
Female householder, no husband present	215	120	147	239	94	89	112	104
Householder worked in 1989	141	61	107	154	57	69	85	65
With related children under 18 years	146	74	80	115	64	44	76	51
With related children under 5 years	23	25	41	33	23	14	21	13
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	827	477	472	627	411	568	551	359
Nonfamily householder	683	381	420	559	364	499	472	300
65 years and over	351	161	190	201	200	304	262	148
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	8 122	5 439	3 848	8 019	4 152	3 104	3 023	4 325
Persons under 18 years	2 228	1 341	953	2 056	1 001	708	1 001	1 281
Related children under 18 years	2 218	1 338	951	2 040	1 001	646	704	1 281
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 672	999	727	1 459	717	477	508	965
Persons 65 years and over	1 125	668	580	965	574	683	622	539
Persons 75 years and over	496	222	214	310	224	298	313	192
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	217	120	103	203	79	56	56	134
Percent below poverty level	9.4	7.4	9.4	8.3	6.6	6.6	6.7	11.0
Householder worked in 1989	146	79	52	110	18	41	34	101
With related children under 18 years	184	94	79	153	42	37	43	101
With related children under 5 years	93	45	58	80	13	14	21	49
Married-couple families	138	82	50	111	47	27	19	96
Householder worked in 1989	106	62	23	64	11	16	6	81
With related children under 18 years	109	58	30	72	10	8	6	67
With related children under 5 years	74	27	16	47	—	—	6	37
Female householder, no husband present	60	38	52	82	32	29	37	26
Householder worked in 1989	30	17	28	46	7	25	28	12
With related children under 18 years	56	36	48	71	32	29	37	22
With related children under 5 years	12	18	41	33	13	14	15	6
Unrelated individuals	183	135	94	200	87	93	163	67
Nonfamily householder	123	94	64	162	66	86	123	41
65 years and over	58	30	36	79	48	43	57	23
Persons	1 033	559	428	979	329	218	332	592
Percent below poverty level	12.7	10.3	11.1	12.2	7.9	7.0	11.0	13.7
Persons under 18 years	472	205	166	433	88	39	84	267
Related children under 18 years	462	202	164	419	88	33	80	267
Related children 5 to 17 years	317	131	90	292	71	19	55	199
Persons 65 years and over	85	43	63	115	61	67	79	52
Persons 75 years and over	53	23	18	27	17	40	35	27
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	367	228	129	457	50	85	76	245
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 492	744	539	1 238	470	315	461	825
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 945	1 693	1 307	2 516	1 031	931	928	1 691

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mercer County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Mercer County	
	Sharon, PA MSA	Total	Hermitage city	Sharon city	Tract 307	Tract 309
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	114 531	114 531	14 891	15 888	518	2 709
Native	113 057	113 057	14 505	15 697	486	2 550
Foreign born	1 474	1 474	386	191	32	159
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	448	448	77	124	8	36
Persons 5 years and over	107 548	107 548	14 080	14 849	486	2 613
Speak a language other than English	5 098	5 098	875	616	93	366
Do not speak English "very well"	1 909	1 909	333	244	22	147
In linguistically isolated households	844	844	175	149	27	44
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	26 566	26 566	2 947	3 292	117	370
Preprimary school	1 893	1 893	188	291	4	22
Public school	1 279	1 279	147	180	4	5
Elementary or high school	17 947	17 947	2 113	2 354	92	268
Public school	16 380	16 380	1 855	2 099	90	202
College	6 726	6 726	646	647	21	80
Public college	3 408	3 408	468	534	16	74
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	76 636	76 636	10 821	10 924	342	2 168
Less than 9th grade	6 882	6 882	807	982	58	224
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11 751	11 751	1 451	1 851	124	370
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	34 803	34 803	4 455	4 930	124	1 026
Same college, no degree	9 243	9 243	1 726	1 413	16	221
Associate degree	3 291	3 291	508	396	7	73
Bachelor's degree	6 835	6 835	1 224	854	8	151
Graduate or professional degree	3 831	3 831	650	498	5	103
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.7	75.7	79.1	74.1	46.8	72.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.9	13.9	17.3	12.4	3.8	11.7
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 221	1 221	1 117	1 174	1 737	1 000
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	107 548	107 548	14 080	14 849	486	2 613
Same house	71 168	71 168	9 803	9 523	301	2 274
Different house in United States	36 178	36 178	4 270	5 298	167	327
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	4 425	4 425	878	2 365	12	48
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	18 179	18 179	2 217	1 442	100	183
Different MSA/PMSA	8 097	8 097	812	971	44	56
Not in an MSA/PMSA	5 477	5 477	363	520	11	40
Abroad	202	202	7	28	18	12
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	47 291	47 291	6 128	6 021	105	967
Car, truck, or van	42 445	42 445	5 804	5 519	87	888
Drove alone	37 016	37 016	5 330	4 643	87	761
Carpooled	5 429	5 429	474	876	—	127
Public transportation	92	92	7	11	—	10
Other means	3 192	3 192	164	423	18	41
Worked at home	1 562	1 562	153	68	—	28
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.0	17.0	16.0	14.3	16.0	12.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	37 973	37 973	5 073	4 913	85	853
Central city	6 152	6 152	1 401	2 313	27	184
Outside central city	31 821	31 821	3 672	2 600	58	669
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	9 318	9 318	1 055	1 108	20	114
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	91 264	91 264	12 191	12 813	402	2 340
In labor force	51 725	51 725	6 731	6 737	148	1 048
Employed	48 372	48 372	6 262	6 137	111	998
Unemployed	3 294	3 294	469	585	37	50
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4	6.4	7.0	8.7	25.0	4.8
Females 16 years and over	48 004	48 004	6 666	6 948	245	1 267
Employed	21 294	21 294	2 815	2 787	60	444
Unemployed	1 276	1 276	196	199	30	18
With own children under 6 years	6 065	6 065	715	950	21	115
In labor force	3 255	3 255	405	443	16	73
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 556	7 556	926	933	37	152
In labor force	5 382	5 382	672	602	21	124
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 754	6 754	633	842	27	82
Not enrolled in school	1 044	1 044	78	132	15	11
Unemployed or not in labor force	479	479	36	68	9	—
Not high school graduate	512	512	41	44	5	—
Employed	200	200	22	6	—	—
Unemployed	85	85	13	9	—	—
Not in labor force	227	227	6	29	5	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	56 835	56 835	7 301	7 134	148	1 135
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	41 924	41 924	5 341	5 195	99	801
50 to 52 weeks	29 639	29 639	3 969	3 673	62	611
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	70 289	70 289	8 941	9 491	262	1 469
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 627	2 627	309	572	39	68
With a mobility limitation	1 541	1 541	194	343	22	41
In labor force	311	311	45	67	—	10
With a self-care limitation	1 728	1 728	176	380	22	33
With a work disability	6 265	6 265	667	1 178	90	176
In labor force	2 050	2 050	226	327	13	62
Prevented from working	3 631	3 631	383	759	67	107
No work disability	64 024	64 024	8 274	8 313	172	1 293
In labor force	48 166	48 166	6 288	6 137	117	949
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	18 824	18 824	2 952	3 173	140	871
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 541	3 541	555	607	30	150
With a mobility limitation	2 640	2 640	420	420	10	110
With a self-care limitation	2 077	2 077	285	364	26	102

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon city, Mercer County	Remainder of Mercer County			
	Tract 306	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 326.02
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	2 543	518	729	2 709	4 363
Native	2 492	486	699	2 550	4 355
Foreign born	51	32	30	159	8
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	6	8	6	36	6
Persons 5 years and over	2 349	486	691	2 613	4 141
Speak a language other than English	84	93	66	366	152
Do not speak English "very well"	17	22	15	147	31
In linguistically isolated households	6	27	6	44	6
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	483	117	111	370	987
Preprimary school	52	4	18	22	82
Public school	45	4	10	5	61
Elementary or high school	351	92	66	268	708
Public school	335	90	59	202	668
College	80	21	27	80	197
Public college	42	16	23	74	115
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	1 706	342	574	2 168	2 920
Less than 9th grade	204	58	139	224	204
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	428	124	135	370	470
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	739	124	243	1 026	1 284
Same college, no degree	159	16	27	221	1 389
Associate degree	44	7	23	73	147
Bachelor's degree	97	8	7	151	281
Graduate or professional degree	35	5	—	103	145
Percent high school graduate or higher	63.0	46.8	52.3	72.6	76.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.7	3.8	1.2	11.7	14.6
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 447	1 737	1 186	1 000	1 394
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	2 349	486	691	2 613	4 141
Some house	1 419	301	594	2 274	2 389
Different house in United States	918	167	97	327	1 750
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	409	12	8	48	53
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	246	100	55	183	769
Different MSA/PMSA	138	11	34	56	352
Not in an MSA/PMSA	125	11	—	40	—
Abroad	12	18	—	12	2
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	846	105	154	967	1 639
Car, truck, or van	790	87	137	888	1 412
Drove alone	650	87	115	761	1 186
Carpooled	140	—	22	127	226
Public transportation	—	—	—	10	2
Other means	56	18	17	41	149
Worked at home	—	—	—	28	76
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.4	16.0	14.0	12.5	17.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	691	85	134	853	1 392
Central city	304	27	21	184	52
Outside central city	387	58	113	669	1 340
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	155	20	20	114	247
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	2 004	402	634	2 340	3 523
In labor force	1 030	148	187	1 048	1 869
Employed	857	111	154	998	1 719
Unemployed	173	37	33	50	150
Percent of civilian labor force	16.8	25.0	17.6	4.8	8.0
Females 16 years and over	1 047	245	339	1 267	1 548
Employed	387	60	48	444	793
Unemployed	47	30	23	18	56
With own children under 6 years	138	21	38	115	204
In labor force	32	16	7	73	125
With own children 6 to 17 years only	181	37	30	152	311
In labor force	122	21	30	124	240
Persons 16 to 19 years	105	27	27	82	208
Not enrolled in school	30	15	14	11	44
Unemployed or not in labor force	14	9	7	—	15
Not high school graduate	8	5	7	—	25
Employed	—	—	—	—	12
Unemployed	—	—	7	—	4
Not in labor force	8	5	—	—	9
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 088	148	210	1 135	2 183
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	827	99	144	801	1 615
50 to 52 weeks	503	62	55	611	1 058
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 582	262	391	1 469	2 382
With a mobility or self-care limitation	143	39	62	68	74
With a mobility limitation	69	22	9	41	41
In labor force	13	—	—	10	6
With a self-care limitation	99	22	62	33	58
With a work disability	197	90	91	176	168
In labor force	66	13	14	62	67
Prevented from working	116	67	77	107	93
No work disability	1 385	172	300	1 293	2 214
In labor force	942	117	160	949	1 786
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	408	140	243	871	576
With a mobility or self-care limitation	42	30	71	150	106
With a mobility limitation	15	10	22	110	97
With a self-care limitation	33	26	65	102	63

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA	Mercer County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Mercer County	
		Total	Hermitage city	Sharon city	Tract 307	Tract 309
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	48 372	48 372	6 262	6 137	111	998
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 053	4 053	733	533	6	53
Professional specialty occupations	5 959	5 959	1 069	723	4	145
Technicians and related support occupations	1 357	1 357	201	151	7	6
Sales occupations	5 472	5 472	795	850	10	132
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6 648	6 648	911	919	13	131
Private household occupations	157	157	23	7	—	4
Protective service occupations	716	716	95	125	—	24
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 624	6 624	602	912	31	167
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 175	1 175	52	17	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5 766	5 766	738	640	17	120
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4 826	4 826	366	665	13	112
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 203	3 203	359	295	—	43
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 416	2 416	318	300	10	61
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	43 592	43 592	5 983	6 594	197	1 169
less than \$5,000	2 305	2 305	280	549	30	22
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5 069	5 069	553	1 004	50	191
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 702	4 702	572	728	31	148
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 619	9 619	1 318	1 597	34	220
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 451	8 451	1 108	1 152	44	275
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 519	7 519	1 086	888	8	205
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 287	4 287	774	409	—	83
\$75,000 to \$99,999	975	975	165	181	9	—
\$100,000 or more	665	665	127	86	—	16
Median (dollars)	25 108	25 108	27 230	21 194	13 580	25 089
Mean (dollars)	29 740	29 740	32 812	25 990	16 320	27 109
Families	32 115	32 115	4 390	4 403	135	793
Median income (dollars)	29 816	29 816	32 528	26 452	15 750	28 859
Per capita income (dollars)	11 521	11 521	13 381	10 794	6 407	11 930
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	43 592	43 592	5 983	6 594	197	1 169
With earnings	31 316	31 316	4 231	4 398	87	633
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 949	30 949	33 298	26 747	18 763	29 010
With Social Security income	16 033	16 033	2 439	2 729	98	725
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 407	8 407	8 720	8 067	9 037	8 783
With public assistance income	3 004	3 004	233	719	48	56
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 947	3 947	4 377	3 870	7 619	3 518
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	34 543	34 543	38 586	31 589	17 538	32 565
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 245	33 245	36 917	27 679	16 756	33 481
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 770	36 770	40 763	34 129	20 062	34 014
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 101	37 101	41 070	32 413	19 944	37 559
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 783	19 783	25 082	18 770	11 244	20 993
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 650	13 650	18 137	12 263	12 066	14 577
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels In 1989						
Families	32 115	32 115	4 390	4 403	135	793
Householder worked in 1989	23 211	23 211	3 133	2 804	59	388
With related children under 18 years	14 316	14 316	1 698	1 958	74	248
With related children under 5 years	5 522	5 522	619	922	30	89
Married-couple families	27 150	27 150	3 710	3 504	82	662
Householder worked in 1989	20 231	20 231	2 728	2 336	32	330
With related children under 18 years	11 644	11 644	1 344	1 452	30	204
With related children under 5 years	4 651	4 651	553	711	12	75
Female householder, no husband present	3 843	3 843	565	722	34	97
Householder worked in 1989	2 201	2 201	327	364	17	47
With related children under 18 years	2 153	2 153	286	414	34	44
With related children under 5 years	686	686	52	170	12	14
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	13 359	13 359	1 770	2 629	94	410
Nonfamily householder	11 477	11 477	1 593	2 191	62	376
65 years and over	6 198	6 198	877	1 215	27	265
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	109 718	109 718	14 575	15 738	516	2 704
Persons under 18 years	25 810	25 810	3 000	3 498	123	401
Related children under 18 years	25 690	25 690	2 987	3 471	123	401
Related children 5 to 17 years	18 759	18 759	2 176	2 441	91	305
Persons 65 years and over	18 824	18 824	2 952	3 173	140	871
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	2 811	2 811	239	596	37	45
Percent below poverty level	8.8	8.8	5.4	13.5	27.4	5.7
Householder worked in 1989	1 440	1 440	141	239	5	16
With related children under 18 years	2 121	2 121	177	473	31	16
With related children under 5 years	1 130	1 130	81	271	16	8
Married-couple families	1 450	1 450	134	304	15	24
Householder worked in 1989	857	857	96	155	—	—
With related children under 18 years	915	915	86	203	9	—
With related children under 5 years	519	519	41	116	4	—
Female householder, no husband present	1 214	1 214	97	259	22	21
Householder worked in 1989	507	507	39	68	5	16
With related children under 18 years	1 080	1 080	85	245	22	16
With related children under 5 years	536	536	34	138	12	8
Unrelated individuals	3 185	3 185	298	805	34	61
Nonfamily householder	2 237	2 237	239	513	14	55
65 years and over	1 112	1 112	111	227	4	35
Persons	12 511	12 511	1 091	2 721	146	158
Percent below poverty level	11.4	11.4	7.5	17.3	28.3	5.8
Persons under 18 years	4 530	4 530	391	876	46	27
Related children under 18 years	4 413	4 413	378	849	46	27
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 928	2 928	274	527	38	21
Persons 65 years and over	1 616	1 616	135	285	19	83
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 777	4 777	516	1 067	94	31
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	17 322	17 322	1 552	3 518	177	233

Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.**

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon city, Mercer County	Remainder of Mercer County			
	Tract 306	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 326.02
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	857	111	154	998	1 719
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	61	6	—	53	144
Professional specialty occupations	88	4	—	145	217
Technicians and related support occupations	34	7	—	6	46
Sales occupations	54	10	13	132	170
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	82	13	13	131	234
Private household occupations	—	—	—	4	6
Protective service occupations	8	—	—	24	55
Service occupations, except protective and household	213	31	40	167	285
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	45
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	114	17	26	120	188
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	87	13	15	112	144
Transportation and material moving occupations	60	—	14	43	110
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	56	10	33	61	75
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	1 045	197	321	1 169	1 498
Less than \$5,000	104	30	44	22	63
\$5,000 to \$9,999	130	50	84	191	218
\$10,000 to \$14,999	163	31	38	148	151
\$15,000 to \$24,999	289	34	81	220	301
\$25,000 to \$34,999	153	44	49	275	305
\$35,000 to \$49,999	167	8	16	205	238
\$50,000 to \$74,999	28	—	—	83	178
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11	—	—	9	35
\$100,000 or more	—	—	9	16	9
Median (dollars)	18 892	13 580	14 570	25 089	25 377
Mean (dollars)	22 270	16 320	17 807	27 109	28 567
Families	720	135	212	793	1 078
Median income (dollars)	21 620	15 750	15 833	28 859	29 769
Per capita income (dollars)	9 140	6 407	7 973	11 930	10 175
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	1 045	197	321	1 169	1 498
With earnings	724	87	128	633	1 118
Mean earnings (dollars)	21 271	18 763	22 099	29 010	28 676
With Social Security income	367	98	179	725	475
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 571	9 037	7 114	8 783	8 817
With public assistance income	204	48	116	56	91
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 049	7 619	3 957	3 518	3 087
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	24 895	17 538	20 697	32 565	33 240
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 735	16 756	18 707	33 481	32 835
Married-couple families (dollars)	29 400	20 062	27 085	34 014	35 050
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 341	19 944	25 869	37 559	35 438
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	8 945	11 244	11 472	20 993	20 177
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 081	12 066	7 436	14 577	16 888
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families	720	135	212	793	1 078
Householder worked in 1989	406	59	74	388	800
With related children under 18 years	350	74	77	248	491
With related children under 5 years	148	30	46	89	168
Married-couple families	548	82	127	662	891
Householder worked in 1989	337	32	60	330	662
With related children under 18 years	196	30	51	204	407
With related children under 5 years	80	12	26	75	131
Female householder, no husband present	127	34	69	97	137
Householder worked in 1989	44	17	6	47	99
With related children under 18 years	109	34	18	44	70
With related children under 5 years	38	12	12	14	31
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	446	94	118	410	472
Nonfamily householder	325	62	109	376	420
65 years and over	126	27	69	265	190
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 525	516	729	2 704	3 787
Persons under 18 years	592	123	108	401	917
Related children under 18 years	592	123	108	401	915
Related children 5 to 17 years	402	91	70	305	693
Persons 65 years and over	408	140	243	871	576
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	168	37	52	45	93
Percent below poverty level	23.3	27.4	24.5	5.7	8.6
Householder worked in 1989	83	5	8	16	44
With related children under 18 years	158	31	25	16	69
With related children under 5 years	92	16	20	8	48
Married-couple families	71	15	5	24	50
Householder worked in 1989	66	—	—	—	23
With related children under 18 years	61	9	5	—	30
With related children under 5 years	37	4	—	—	16
Female householder, no husband present	80	22	39	21	42
Householder worked in 1989	9	5	—	16	20
With related children under 18 years	80	22	12	16	38
With related children under 5 years	38	12	12	8	31
Unrelated individuals	128	34	40	61	94
Nonfamily householder	57	14	35	55	64
65 years and over	22	4	7	35	36
Persons	679	146	153	158	396
Percent below poverty level	26.9	28.3	21.0	5.8	10.5
Persons under 18 years	284	46	32	27	146
Related children under 18 years	284	46	32	27	144
Related children 5 to 17 years	161	38	17	21	72
Persons 65 years and over	22	19	7	83	63
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	328	94	81	31	129
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	790	177	201	233	507

Table 22. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Shoron, PA MSA	Mercer County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Mercer County		Shoron city, Mercer County	Remainder of Mercer County		
		Total	Shoron city	Tract 307	Tract 309	Tract 306	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	5 810	5 810	1 505	1 136	533	883	1 136	1 180	533
Native	5 728	5 728	1 467	1 136	533	883	1 136	1 173	533
Foreign born	82	82	38	—	—	—	—	7	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	19	19	13	6	—	—	6	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	5 306	5 306	1 306	1 024	510	750	1 024	1 074	510
Speak a language other than English	277	277	79	47	62	37	47	10	62
Do not speak English "very well"	168	168	50	22	48	37	22	—	48
In linguistically isolated households	25	25	13	12	—	—	12	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 727	1 727	418	324	129	276	324	326	129
Preprimary school	73	73	19	22	—	19	22	22	—
Public school	59	59	19	22	—	19	22	16	—
Elementary or high school	1 328	1 328	333	267	124	224	267	264	124
Public school	1 255	1 255	333	267	123	224	267	214	123
College	326	326	66	35	5	33	35	40	5
Public college	132	132	37	29	3	27	29	30	3
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	3 250	3 250	804	637	331	386	637	706	331
Less than 9th grade	385	385	72	51	21	36	51	140	21
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	826	826	179	200	71	104	200	193	71
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 268	1 268	337	263	172	136	263	221	172
Some college, no degree	490	490	136	84	28	68	84	97	28
Associate degree	153	153	35	39	21	28	39	35	21
Bachelor's degree	81	81	28	—	18	7	—	20	18
Graduate or professional degree	47	47	17	—	—	7	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	62.7	62.7	68.8	60.6	72.2	63.7	60.6	52.8	72.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	3.9	3.9	5.6	—	5.4	3.6	—	2.8	5.4
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 618	1 618	1 746	1 730	1 174	1 715	1 730	1 817	1 174
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	5 306	5 306	1 306	1 024	510	750	1 024	1 074	510
Same house	3 102	3 102	681	661	387	377	661	811	387
Different house in United States	2 182	2 182	625	363	123	373	363	263	123
Central city of this MSA/PMMSA	367	367	263	51	—	219	51	36	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMMSA	886	886	219	203	107	123	203	131	107
Different MSA/PMMSA	859	859	133	85	16	31	85	87	16
Not in an MSA/PMMSA	70	70	10	24	—	—	24	9	—
Abroad	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 377	1 377	319	253	226	134	253	252	226
Car, truck, or van	1 156	1 156	266	215	187	111	215	226	187
Drove alone	974	974	202	171	186	96	171	184	186
Carpooled	182	182	64	44	1	15	44	42	1
Public transportation	31	31	—	10	21	—	10	—	21
Other means	169	169	40	28	18	23	28	26	18
Worked at home	21	21	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.6	15.6	17.1	15.4	13.5	22.4	15.4	15.7	13.5
Worked in MSA/PMMSA of residence	1 111	1 111	279	188	170	118	188	204	170
Central city	298	298	131	49	29	65	49	31	29
Outside central city	813	813	148	139	141	53	139	173	141
Worked outside MSA/PMMSA of residence	266	266	40	65	56	16	65	48	56
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	4 226	4 226	993	784	414	537	784	861	414
In labor force	1 809	1 809	402	392	278	194	392	324	278
Employed	1 452	1 452	339	276	240	149	276	252	240
Unemployed	351	351	63	116	38	45	116	72	38
Percent of civilian labor force	19.5	19.5	15.7	29.6	13.7	23.2	29.6	22.2	13.7
Females 16 years and over	2 112	2 112	563	412	233	322	412	496	233
Employed	681	681	133	129	122	57	129	162	122
Unemployed	197	197	49	67	26	38	67	16	26
With own children under 6 years	440	440	153	102	26	113	102	97	26
In labor force	209	209	56	65	25	36	65	40	25
With own children 6 to 17 years only	356	356	112	54	38	80	54	89	38
In labor force	217	217	49	29	28	35	29	56	28
Persons 16 to 19 years	519	519	99	89	38	76	89	91	38
Not enrolled in school	105	105	27	18	10	27	18	22	10
Unemployed or not in labor force	89	89	27	5	10	27	5	22	10
Not high school graduate	43	43	11	—	—	11	—	7	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	43	43	11	—	—	11	—	7	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 962	1 962	433	369	269	196	369	306	269
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 518	1 518	345	303	237	163	303	243	237
50 to 52 weeks	979	979	272	186	204	133	186	136	204
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 201	3 201	816	672	351	454	672	725	351
With a mobility or self-care limitation	379	379	74	49	27	22	49	194	27
With a mobility limitation	108	108	20	21	—	—	21	50	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	338	338	74	28	27	22	28	184	27
With a work disability	561	561	157	105	90	76	105	152	90
In labor force	109	109	26	25	35	15	25	14	35
Prevented from working	411	411	126	76	37	61	76	126	37
No work disability	2 640	2 640	659	567	261	378	567	573	261
In labor force	1 668	1 668	369	362	243	179	362	305	243
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	574	574	158	112	63	74	112	136	63
With a mobility or self-care limitation	158	158	33	19	43	21	19	25	43
With a mobility limitation	122	122	14	10	43	14	10	25	43
With a self-care limitation	86	86	19	19	13	7	19	17	13

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA	Mercer County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Mercer County		Sharon city, Mercer County	Remainder of Mercer County		
		Total	Sharon city	Tract 307	Tract 309	Tract 306	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 452	1 452	339	276	240	149	276	252	240
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	50	50	17	8	14	7	8	-	14
Professional specialty occupations	115	115	32	8	19	25	8	-	19
Technicians and related support occupations	21	21	-	-	11	-	-	-	11
Sales occupations	82	82	16	26	-	-	26	32	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	184	184	39	41	22	24	41	40	22
Private household occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protective service occupations	68	68	15	24	-	15	24	8	-
Service occupations, except protective and household	345	345	86	44	65	34	44	83	65
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	122	122	31	14	31	-	14	13	31
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	287	287	59	71	60	25	71	55	60
Transportation and material moving occupations	91	91	19	8	-	19	8	21	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	87	87	25	32	18	-	32	-	18
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 945	1 945	582	396	203	289	396	444	203
Less than \$5,000	361	361	109	86	32	83	86	92	32
\$5,000 to \$9,999	397	397	108	100	21	50	100	124	21
\$10,000 to \$14,999	313	313	88	59	16	19	59	91	16
\$15,000 to \$24,999	369	369	127	69	36	63	69	73	36
\$25,000 to \$34,999	217	217	65	41	38	34	41	42	38
\$35,000 to \$49,999	140	140	59	28	12	33	28	-	12
\$50,000 to \$74,999	93	93	16	13	34	7	13	-	34
\$75,000 to \$99,999	21	21	-	-	14	-	-	-	14
\$100,000 or more	34	34	10	-	-	-	-	22	-
Median (dollars)	12 948	12 948	13 871	11 250	19 453	11 513	11 250	10 221	19 453
Mean (dollars)	19 189	19 189	18 477	15 244	28 429	15 707	15 244	16 114	28 429
Families	1 395	1 395	396	294	163	258	294	315	163
Median income (dollars)	14 742	14 742	17 162	9 172	19 766	12 500	9 172	10 559	19 766
Per capita income (dollars)	7 078	7 078	7 346	5 693	10 816	5 240	5 693	6 445	10 816
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 945	1 945	582	396	203	289	396	444	203
With earnings	1 147	1 147	303	246	162	140	246	200	162
Mean earnings (dollars)	22 856	22 856	22 720	16 488	32 398	20 468	16 488	19 229	32 398
With Social Security income	536	536	139	122	67	43	122	102	67
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 810	6 810	7 155	6 171	4 270	5 013	6 171	8 256	4 270
With public assistance income	700	700	222	204	35	171	204	189	35
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 234	4 234	4 552	4 606	2 744	5 019	4 606	4 174	2 744
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	21 287	21 287	20 739	14 660	31 743	15 403	14 660	18 454	31 743
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 907	18 907	19 477	12 433	30 908	12 716	12 433	14 224	30 908
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 194	32 194	32 811	20 460	40 801	26 127	20 460	29 502	40 801
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 322	33 322	38 129	19 435	42 631	28 478	19 435	21 042	42 631
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	11 953	11 953	10 238	12 753	16 680	9 243	12 753	12 917	16 680
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 544	9 544	7 598	8 496	12 873	5 398	8 496	12 601	12 873
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	1 395	1 395	396	294	163	258	294	315	163
Householder worked in 1989	754	754	199	131	124	99	131	149	124
With related children under 18 years	1 023	1 023	315	208	78	227	208	254	78
With related children under 5 years	458	458	161	108	21	128	108	102	21
Married-couple families	609	609	165	80	101	72	80	109	101
Householder worked in 1989	451	451	125	61	82	57	61	79	82
With related children under 18 years	380	380	99	54	52	49	54	79	52
With related children under 5 years	168	168	42	38	20	24	38	27	20
Female householder, no husband present	663	663	194	166	46	160	166	199	46
Householder worked in 1989	226	226	55	50	26	27	50	63	26
With related children under 18 years	575	575	194	130	26	160	130	168	26
With related children under 5 years	263	263	112	58	1	97	58	75	1
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	804	804	243	197	57	68	197	191	57
Nonfamily householder	550	550	186	102	40	31	102	129	40
65 years and over	197	197	52	49	12	15	49	54	12
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 150	5 150	1 464	1 136	533	852	1 136	1 180	533
Persons under 18 years	1 733	1 733	550	405	132	366	405	375	132
Related children under 18 years	1 724	1 724	550	402	132	366	402	375	132
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 235	1 235	364	290	109	246	290	269	109
Persons 65 years and over	574	574	158	112	63	74	112	136	63
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	572	572	141	175	38	129	175	164	38
Percent below poverty level	41.0	41.0	35.6	59.5	23.3	50.0	59.5	52.1	23.3
Householder worked in 1989	190	190	23	51	28	17	51	53	28
With related children under 18 years	514	514	141	143	28	129	143	150	28
With related children under 5 years	239	239	90	81	1	90	81	50	1
Married-couple families	94	94	13	35	12	7	35	18	12
Householder worked in 1989	66	66	6	16	12	-	16	18	12
With related children under 18 years	92	92	13	35	12	7	35	18	12
With related children under 5 years	30	30	7	23	-	7	23	-	-
Female householder, no husband present	442	442	128	111	26	122	111	139	26
Householder worked in 1989	105	105	17	23	16	17	23	28	16
With related children under 18 years	399	399	128	92	16	122	92	125	16
With related children under 5 years	197	197	83	46	1	83	46	50	1
Unrelated individuals	341	341	94	86	22	45	86	90	22
Nonfamily householder	199	199	47	49	22	8	49	46	22
65 years and over	76	76	8	5	12	8	5	28	12
Persons	2 163	2 163	478	674	167	384	674	623	167
Percent below poverty level	42.0	42.0	32.7	59.3	31.3	45.1	59.3	52.8	31.3
Persons under 18 years	923	923	210	319	54	183	319	244	54
Related children under 18 years	914	914	210	316	54	183	316	244	54
Related children 5 to 17 years	660	660	131	227	52	104	227	174	52
Persons 65 years and over	150	150	29	24	25	29	24	33	25
Ratio of Income In 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 173	1 173	284	420	79	258	420	284	79
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 475	2 475	541	723	185	399	723	714	185

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA	Mercer County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	447	447
Native	370	370
Foreign born	77	77
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	8	8
Persons 5 years and over	385	385
Speak a language other than English	149	149
Do not speak English "very well"	55	55
In linguistically isolated households	30	30
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	193	193
Preprimary school	35	35
Public school	35	35
Elementary or high school	118	118
Public school	112	112
College	40	40
Public college	26	26
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	196	196
Less than 9th grade	15	15
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	52	52
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	65	65
Some college, no degree	44	44
Associate degree	6	6
Bachelor's degree	9	9
Graduate or professional degree	5	5
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.8	65.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.1	7.1
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 649	1 649
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	385	385
Some house	130	130
Different house in United States	238	238
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	34	34
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	64	64
Different MSA/PMSA	114	114
Not in an MSA/PMSA	26	26
Abroad	17	17
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	118	118
Car, truck, or van	97	97
Drove alone	64	64
Carpooled	33	33
Public transportation	—	—
Other means	15	15
Worked at home	6	6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.7	18.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	93	93
Central city	24	24
Outside central city	69	69
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	25	25
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	251	251
In labor force	145	145
Employed	130	130
Unemployed	15	15
Percent of civilian labor force	10.3	10.3
Females 16 years and over	145	145
Employed	68	68
Unemployed	10	10
With own children under 6 years	29	29
In labor force	13	13
With own children 6 to 17 years only	37	37
In labor force	22	22
Persons 16 to 19 years	27	27
Not enrolled in school	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—
Employed	—	—
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	177	177
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	114	114
50 to 52 weeks	70	70
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	224	224
With a mobility or self-care limitation	16	16
With a mobility limitation	16	16
In labor force	—	—
With a self-care limitation	8	8
With a work disability	25	25
In labor force	9	9
Prevented from working	16	16
No work disability	199	199
In labor force	124	124
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	16	16
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA	Mercer County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	130	130
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	10	10
Technicians and related support occupations	21	21
Sales occupations	15	15
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	24	24
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	2	2
Service occupations, except protective and household	13	13
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3	3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	24	24
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11	11
Transportation and material moving occupations	2	2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5	5
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	96	96
Less than \$5,000	5	5
\$5,000 to \$9,999	30	30
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9	9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4	4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	10	10
\$35,000 to \$49,999	21	21
\$50,000 to \$74,999	17	17
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	23 750	23 750
Mean (dollars)	26 899	26 899
Families	58	58
Median income (dollars)	33 125	33 125
Per capita income (dollars)	6 226	6 226
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	96	96
With earnings	88	88
Mean earnings (dollars)	23 747	23 747
With Social Security income	6	6
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	2 791	2 791
With public assistance income	22	22
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 500	3 500
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	27 960	27 960
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 949	18 949
Married-couple families (dollars)	38 603	38 603
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 512	29 512
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	9 453	9 453
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 233	9 233
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	58	58
Householder worked in 1989	50	50
With related children under 18 years	34	34
With related children under 5 years	20	20
Married-couple families	28	28
Householder worked in 1989	20	20
With related children under 18 years	10	10
With related children under 5 years	8	8
Female householder, no husband present	21	21
Householder worked in 1989	21	21
With related children under 18 years	15	15
With related children under 5 years	8	8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	51	51
Nonfamily householder	38	38
65 years and over	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	398	398
Persons under 18 years	175	175
Related children under 18 years	175	175
Related children 5 to 17 years	115	115
Persons 65 years and over	16	16
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	15	15
Percent below poverty level	25.9	25.9
Householder worked in 1989	15	15
With related children under 18 years	15	15
With related children under 5 years	8	8
Married-couple families	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	15	15
Householder worked in 1989	15	15
With related children under 18 years	15	15
With related children under 5 years	8	8
Unrelated individuals	20	20
Nonfamily householder	16	16
65 years and over	—	—
Persons	122	122
Percent below poverty level	30.7	30.7
Persons under 18 years	79	79
Related children under 18 years	79	79
Related children 5 to 17 years	55	55
Persons 65 years and over	2	2
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	32	32
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	158	158

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA	Mercer County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	114 233	114 233
Native	112 792	112 792
Foreign born	1 441	1 441
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	448	448
Persons 5 years and over	107 288	107 288
Speak a language other than English	5 034	5 034
Do not speak English "very well"	1 895	1 895
In linguistically isolated households	844	844
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	26 444	26 444
Preprimary school	1 866	1 866
Public school	1 252	1 252
Elementary or high school	17 887	17 887
Public school	16 326	16 326
College	6 691	6 691
Public college	3 387	3 387
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	76 490	76 490
Less than 9th grade	6 876	6 876
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11 728	11 728
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	34 748	34 748
Some college, no degree	9 201	9 201
Associate degree	3 285	3 285
Bachelor's degree	6 826	6 826
Graduate or professional degree	3 826	3 826
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.7	75.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.9	13.9
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 221	1 221
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	107 288	107 288
Same house	71 045	71 045
Different house in United States	36 053	36 053
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	4 391	4 391
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	18 153	18 153
Different MSA/PMSA	8 044	8 044
Not in an MSA/PMSA	5 465	5 465
Abroad	190	190
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	47 191	47 191
Car, truck, or van	42 363	42 363
Drove alone	36 964	36 964
Carpooled	5 399	5 399
Public transportation	92	92
Other means	3 180	3 180
Worked at home	1 556	1 556
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.0	17.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	37 895	37 895
Central city	6 136	6 136
Outside central city	31 759	31 759
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	9 296	9 296
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	91 077	91 077
In labor force	51 613	51 613
Employed	48 260	48 260
Unemployed	3 294	3 294
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4	6.4
Females 16 years and over	47 891	47 891
Employed	21 228	21 228
Unemployed	1 276	1 276
With own children under 6 years	6 053	6 053
In labor force	3 250	3 250
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 532	7 532
In labor force	5 362	5 362
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 732	6 732
Not enrolled in school	1 044	1 044
Unemployed or not in labor force	479	479
Not high school graduate	512	512
Employed	200	200
Unemployed	85	85
Not in labor force	227	227
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	56 696	56 696
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	41 841	41 841
50 to 52 weeks	29 590	29 590
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	70 118	70 118
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 611	2 611
With a mobility limitation	1 525	1 525
In labor force	311	311
With a self-care limitation	1 720	1 720
With a work disability	6 240	6 240
In labor force	2 041	2 041
Prevented from working	3 615	3 615
No work disability	63 878	63 878
In labor force	48 075	48 075
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	18 808	18 808
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 541	3 541
With a mobility limitation	2 640	2 640
With a self-care limitation	2 077	2 077

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA	Mercer County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	48 260	48 260
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 053	4 053
Professional specialty occupations	5 949	5 949
Technicians and related support occupations	1 336	1 336
Sales occupations	5 457	5 457
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6 624	6 624
Private household occupations	157	157
Protective service occupations	714	714
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 615	6 615
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 175	1 175
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5 750	5 750
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4 815	4 815
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 201	3 201
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 414	2 414
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	43 522	43 522
Less than \$5,000	2 300	2 300
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5 047	5 047
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 696	4 696
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 617	9 617
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 449	8 449
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 503	7 503
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 270	4 270
\$75,000 to \$99,999	975	975
\$100,000 or more	665	665
Median (dollars)	25 108	25 108
Mean (dollars)	29 743	29 743
Families	32 080	32 080
Median income (dollars)	29 815	29 815
Per capita income (dollars)	11 531	11 531
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	43 522	43 522
With earnings	31 254	31 254
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 962	30 962
With Social Security income	16 027	16 027
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 409	8 409
With public assistance income	2 982	2 982
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 950	3 950
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	34 549	34 549
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 259	33 259
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 766	36 766
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 104	37 104
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 818	19 818
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 666	13 666
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	32 310	32 304
Householder worked in 1989	23 401	23 389
With related children under 18 years	14 762	14 757
With related children under 5 years	5 669	5 669
Married-couple families	27 176	27 169
Householder worked in 1989	20 341	20 328
With related children under 18 years	11 878	11 873
With related children under 5 years	4 738	4 738
Female householder, no husband present	3 972	3 972
Householder worked in 1989	2 260	2 260
With related children under 18 years	2 341	2 341
With related children under 5 years	745	745
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	13 221	13 223
Nonfamily householder	11 367	11 369
65 years and over	6 046	6 046
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	109 675	109 671
Persons under 18 years	25 803	25 803
Related children under 18 years	25 677	25 677
Related children 5 to 17 years	18 754	18 754
Persons 65 years and over	18 577	18 581
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	2 928	2 928
Percent below poverty level	9.1	9.1
Householder worked in 1989	1 489	1 489
With related children under 18 years	2 269	2 269
With related children under 5 years	1 169	1 169
Married-couple families	1 467	1 467
Householder worked in 1989	890	890
With related children under 18 years	947	947
With related children under 5 years	521	521
Female householder, no husband present	1 322	1 322
Householder worked in 1989	538	538
With related children under 18 years	1 206	1 206
With related children under 5 years	583	583
Unrelated individuals	3 151	3 151
Nonfamily householder	2 217	2 217
65 years and over	1 093	1 093
Persons	12 615	12 615
Percent below poverty level	11.5	11.5
Persons under 18 years	4 546	4 546
Related children under 18 years	4 423	4 423
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 933	2 933
Persons 65 years and over	1 611	1 611
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 860	4 860
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	17 376	17 376

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA	Mercer County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Mercer County					
		Total	Hermitage city	Sharon city	Tract 302	Tract 304	Tract 307	Tract 309	Tract 310	Tract 311
All housing units	48 689	48 689	6 359	7 670	653	1 209	732	1 428	363	784
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	403	403	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	1 354	1 354	82	25	—	—	—	—	48	—
1980 to 1984	2 947	2 947	346	348	135	26	20	21	5	18
1970 to 1979	8 677	8 677	1 222	636	328	8	—	110	9	251
1960 to 1969	6 230	6 230	1 501	466	76	75	45	163	31	187
1950 to 1959	8 007	8 007	1 705	1 303	71	230	73	514	83	201
1940 to 1949	4 828	4 828	571	1 297	—	346	150	125	41	52
1939 or earlier	16 243	16 243	828	3 595	43	524	444	495	146	75
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	324	324	22	76	18	4	—	5	14	6
1 bedroom	4 157	4 157	353	1 146	493	54	66	165	48	54
2 bedrooms	14 098	14 098	1 967	2 457	115	250	299	238	102	304
3 bedrooms	23 319	23 319	3 168	3 105	22	611	269	916	186	373
4 bedrooms	5 718	5 718	803	744	5	212	58	104	12	41
5 or more bedrooms	1 073	1 073	46	142	—	78	40	—	1	6
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	35	35	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	52	52	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	47 873	47 873	6 354	7 630	653	1 209	708	1 422	363	784
Source of water, public system or private company	29 289	29 289	4 890	7 662	653	1 201	732	1 424	354	709
Sewage disposal, public sewer	30 637	30 637	5 370	7 656	653	1 209	732	1 428	359	702
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	760	760	10	40	—	—	18	17	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	410	410	5	27	—	—	5	17	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	119	119	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	45 591	45 591	6 158	7 186	600	1 169	615	1 385	353	774
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	31 417	31 417	5 373	6 782	382	1 159	577	1 347	311	733
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	996	996	15	21	6	—	22	—	10	—
Electricity	2 227	2 227	265	279	166	4	8	27	20	27
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	8 210	8 210	389	14	—	—	—	—	2	6
All other fuels	2 702	2 702	107	69	25	6	8	11	10	8
No fuel used	39	39	9	21	21	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	4 775	4 775	353	1 354	374	44	195	208	62	100
1	17 282	17 282	2 455	3 067	221	494	290	608	131	312
2	17 537	17 537	2 497	2 251	5	540	104	415	127	279
3 or more	5 997	5 997	853	514	—	91	26	154	33	83
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	.4	1.6	.9	1.4	1.4	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	34 184	34 184	4 591	4 530	—	988	353	1 165	266	517
1989 to March 1990	2 365	2 365	325	295	—	80	51	22	11	51
1985 to 1988	5 498	5 498	630	651	—	134	59	59	28	63
1980 to 1984	4 116	4 116	488	404	—	131	66	114	36	35
1970 to 1979	8 144	8 144	968	928	—	251	28	218	28	118
1969 or earlier	14 061	14 061	2 180	2 252	—	392	149	752	163	250
Renter-occupied housing units	11 407	11 407	1 567	2 656	600	181	262	220	87	257
1989 to March 1990	3 636	3 636	507	836	97	30	74	58	14	80
1985 to 1988	4 359	4 359	520	1 125	300	97	81	67	54	121
1980 to 1984	1 715	1 715	243	341	89	14	78	14	3	24
1970 to 1979	1 186	1 186	211	254	114	8	21	70	13	32
1969 or earlier	511	511	86	100	—	32	8	11	3	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	1 471	1 471	79	304	40	—	78	17	8	20
Householder 65 years and over	13 363	13 363	1 883	2 460	298	429	162	735	158	166
Owner-occupied housing units	10 671	10 671	1 483	1 860	—	414	146	616	117	148
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	92	92	5	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
No telephone in unit	168	168	17	22	10	—	10	5	—	—
No vehicle available	2 321	2 321	190	594	194	30	30	169	38	36
Complete plumbing facilities	45 062	45 062	6 153	7 153	600	1 169	610	1 368	353	774
1.00 or less persons per room	44 547	44 547	6 086	7 090	600	1 169	593	1 346	351	760
1.01 or more persons per room	515	515	67	63	—	—	17	22	2	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	529	529	5	33	—	—	5	17	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	463	463	5	33	—	—	5	17	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	66	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 986	32 986	36 973	31 367	—	48 290	20 608	28 581	28 851	30 065
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 607	17 607	20 281	14 401	9 718	24 164	11 174	13 611	10 195	17 451
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 002	6 002	559	1 364	260	55	272	177	55	126
Owner-occupied housing units	2 541	2 541	296	410	—	37	86	86	17	35
Renter-occupied housing units	3 461	3 461	263	954	260	18	186	91	38	91

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Mercer County— Con.			Hermitage city, Mercer County						
	Tract 314	Tract 316	Tract 317	Tract 304 (pt.)	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 310 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 312	Tract 313	Tract 314 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 479	933	1 113	13	—	8	784	1 699	877	2 462
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	37	36
1985 to 1988.....	28	5	10	—	—	—	—	49	—	28
1980 to 1984.....	100	79	33	—	—	—	18	131	36	100
1970 to 1979.....	350	126	60	—	—	—	251	333	207	350
1960 to 1969.....	692	45	233	—	—	—	187	389	205	684
1950 to 1959.....	786	99	307	5	—	4	201	406	172	777
1940 to 1949.....	210	67	187	8	—	4	52	150	114	210
1939 or earlier.....	277	512	283	—	—	—	75	210	106	277
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	12	—	—	4	—	—	6	—	—	12
1 bedroom.....	187	194	21	—	—	—	54	39	46	187
2 bedrooms.....	1 010	285	367	4	—	4	304	326	181	1 002
3 bedrooms.....	1 035	403	612	5	—	4	373	1 049	436	1 035
4 bedrooms.....	235	51	113	—	—	—	41	264	195	226
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	21	19	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 474	926	1 113	13	—	8	784	1 699	877	2 457
Source of water, public system or private company.....	2 404	928	1 113	13	—	8	709	951	499	2 387
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	2 454	928	1 113	13	—	4	702	1 191	580	2 437
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 382	877	1 086	13	—	8	774	1 642	864	2 365
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	2 211	815	1 061	13	—	8	733	1 369	686	2 194
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	9	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	9
Electricity.....	74	55	13	—	—	—	27	51	38	74
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	41	—	6	—	—	—	6	177	118	41
All other fuels.....	38	7	—	—	—	—	8	39	22	38
No fuel used.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	146	167	56	4	—	—	100	58	18	138
1.....	1 180	352	433	—	—	4	312	508	303	1 180
2.....	840	314	431	9	—	4	279	813	349	840
3 or more.....	216	44	166	—	—	—	83	263	194	207
Vehicles per household.....	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.4	—	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 538	548	829	5	—	8	517	1 422	730	1 529
1989 to March 1990.....	100	17	56	—	—	—	51	78	72	100
1985 to 1988.....	219	63	107	—	—	—	63	221	98	219
1980 to 1984.....	181	69	68	—	—	—	35	175	66	172
1970 to 1979.....	264	130	152	—	—	—	118	298	192	264
1969 or earlier.....	774	269	446	5	—	8	250	650	302	774
Renter-occupied housing units.....	844	329	257	8	—	—	257	220	134	836
1989 to March 1990.....	262	94	52	4	—	—	80	68	48	262
1985 to 1988.....	242	117	96	4	—	—	121	71	57	242
1980 to 1984.....	157	56	68	—	—	—	24	38	6	149
1970 to 1979.....	116	62	34	—	—	—	32	36	11	116
1969 or earlier.....	67	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	12	67
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	23	21	—	—	—	—	20	12	—	23
Householder 65 years and over.....	929	300	393	5	—	8	166	372	254	921
Owner-occupied housing units.....	611	190	336	5	—	8	148	329	238	611
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
No telephone in unit.....	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
No vehicle available.....	109	73	43	—	—	—	36	24	12	101
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 382	877	1 086	13	—	8	774	1 642	859	2 365
1.00 or less persons per room.....	2 382	871	1 077	13	—	8	760	1 622	851	2 365
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	6	9	—	—	—	14	20	8	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	35 299	27 250	37 123	30 204	—	20 345	30 065	39 962	45 057	34 861
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	20 990	10 725	24 274	17 100	—	—	17 451	22 432	27 583	20 989
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	146	172	82	—	—	—	126	128	64	146
Owner-occupied housing units.....	99	24	59	—	—	—	35	92	47	99
Renter-occupied housing units.....	47	148	23	—	—	—	91	36	17	47

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hermitage city, Mercer County—Con.			Sharon city, Mercer County					
	Tract 315	Tract 316 (pt.)	Tract 317 (pt.)	Tract 301	Tract 302 (pt.)	Tract 303	Tract 304 (pt.)	Tract 305	Tract 306
All housing units.....	511	5	—	1 155	653	1 930	1 196	1 274	1 445
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	—	5	—	6	—	19	—	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	61	—	—	—	135	187	26	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	81	—	—	35	328	229	8	14	22
1960 to 1969.....	36	—	—	87	76	62	75	32	126
1950 to 1959.....	140	—	—	204	71	167	225	388	239
1940 to 1949.....	33	—	—	164	—	251	338	317	227
1939 or earlier.....	160	—	—	659	43	1 015	524	523	831
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	23	18	28	—	—	7
1 bedroom.....	22	5	—	101	493	310	54	35	153
2 bedrooms.....	146	—	—	449	115	604	246	470	565
3 bedrooms.....	266	—	—	478	22	757	606	689	553
4 bedrooms.....	77	—	—	98	5	199	212	68	153
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	—	—	6	—	32	78	12	14
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	511	5	—	1 147	653	1 898	1 196	1 274	1 445
Source of water, public system or private company.....	323	—	—	1 155	653	1 930	1 188	1 274	1 445
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	443	—	—	1 155	653	1 930	1 196	1 267	1 438
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	6	6
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	6	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Occupied housing units.....	487	5	—	1 067	600	1 804	1 156	1 230	1 312
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	365	5	—	1 036	382	1 719	1 146	1 204	1 278
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	7	8
Electricity.....	75	—	—	16	166	58	4	15	20
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	47	—	—	8	—	6	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	—	—	—	7	25	21	6	4	6
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	35	—	—	166	374	348	40	121	297
1.....	148	—	—	519	221	740	494	508	585
2.....	198	5	—	288	5	585	531	464	378
3 or more.....	106	—	—	94	—	131	91	137	52
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	2.0	—	1.3	.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	375	5	—	642	—	1 090	983	1 027	779
1989 to March 1990.....	24	—	—	58	—	54	80	56	47
1985 to 1988.....	24	5	—	69	—	186	134	162	100
1980 to 1984.....	40	—	—	22	—	73	131	71	98
1970 to 1979.....	96	—	—	169	—	208	251	169	131
1969 or earlier.....	191	—	—	324	—	569	387	569	403
Renter-occupied housing units.....	112	—	—	425	600	714	173	203	533
1989 to March 1990.....	45	—	—	162	97	270	26	48	233
1985 to 1988.....	25	—	—	122	300	288	93	126	196
1980 to 1984.....	26	—	—	56	89	113	14	18	43
1970 to 1979.....	16	—	—	68	114	18	8	5	41
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	17	—	25	32	6	20
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	24	—	—	38	40	103	—	23	100
Householder 65 years and over.....	157	—	—	345	298	521	424	512	352
Owner-occupied housing units.....	144	—	—	235	—	416	409	501	299
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	6	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	12
No vehicle available.....	17	—	—	97	194	127	30	83	55
Complete plumbing facilities.....	487	5	—	1 067	600	1 783	1 156	1 224	1 306
1.00 or less persons per room.....	462	5	—	1 061	600	1 777	1 156	1 218	1 261
1.01 or more persons per room.....	25	—	—	6	—	6	—	6	45
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	6	6
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	6	6
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	28 376	45 000	—	26 059	—	27 494	48 382	26 097	25 733
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	8 758	—	—	14 777	9 718	15 405	24 490	19 780	12 603
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	95	—	—	205	260	363	55	127	354
Owner-occupied housing units.....	23	—	—	74	—	129	37	89	81
Renter-occupied housing units.....	72	—	—	131	260	234	18	38	273

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon city, Mercer County—Con.		Remainder of Mercer County						
	Troct 309 (pt.)	Troct 314 (pt.)	Troct 302 (pt.)	Troct 307 (pt.)	Troct 308	Troct 309 (pt.)	Troct 310 (pt.)	Troct 311 (pt.)	Troct 314 (pt.)
All housing units.....	—	17	—	732	870	1 428	355	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	20	40	21	5	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	—	21	110	9	—	—
1960 to 1969.....	—	8	—	45	73	163	31	—	—
1950 to 1959.....	—	9	—	73	107	514	79	—	—
1940 to 1949.....	—	—	—	150	154	125	37	—	—
1939 or earlier.....	—	—	—	444	475	495	146	—	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	4	5	14	—	—
1 bedroom.....	—	—	—	66	11	165	48	—	—
2 bedrooms.....	—	8	—	299	318	238	98	—	—
3 bedrooms.....	—	—	—	269	434	916	182	—	—
4 bedrooms.....	—	9	—	58	84	104	12	—	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	—	—	40	19	—	1	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vocant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	—	17	—	708	821	1 422	355	—	—
Source of water, public system or private company.....	—	17	—	732	870	1 424	346	—	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	—	17	—	732	870	1 428	355	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	18	4	17	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	5	—	17	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	—	17	—	615	749	1 385	345	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	—	17	—	577	720	1 347	303	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	—	—	22	—	—	10	—	—
Electricity.....	—	—	—	8	16	27	20	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
All other fuels.....	—	—	—	8	13	11	10	—	—
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	—	8	—	195	231	208	62	—	—
1.....	—	—	—	290	405	608	127	—	—
2.....	—	—	—	104	106	415	123	—	—
3 or more.....	—	9	—	26	7	154	33	—	—
Vehicles per household.....	—	2.6	—	.9	.9	1.4	1.4	—	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	9	—	353	456	1 165	258	—	—
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	51	—	22	11	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	—	59	10	59	28	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	—	9	—	66	50	114	36	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	28	102	218	28	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	149	294	752	155	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	8	—	262	293	220	87	—	—
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	74	68	58	14	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	—	81	82	67	54	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	—	8	—	78	90	14	3	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	21	38	70	13	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	8	15	11	3	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	78	28	17	8	—	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	—	8	—	162	238	735	150	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	146	217	616	109	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	10	—	5	5	—	—
No vehicle available.....	—	8	—	30	44	169	38	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	—	17	—	610	749	1 368	345	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	17	—	593	736	1 346	343	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	17	13	22	2	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	5	—	17	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	5	—	17	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	109 600	—	20 608	21 606	28 581	29 114	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	21 118	—	11 174	9 611	13 611	10 195	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	—	—	272	255	177	55	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	86	49	86	17	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	186	206	91	38	—	—

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Mercer County—Con.								
	Tract 316 (pt.)	Tract 317 (pt.)	Tract 318	Tract 319	Tract 320	Tract 321	Tract 322	Tract 323	Tract 324
All housing units	928	1 113	2 072	1 888	2 150	1 496	1 382	1 279	2 566
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	—	21	8	22	6	4	13	21
1985 to 1988	—	10	98	67	85	11	—	16	77
1980 to 1984	79	33	174	79	82	124	—	90	248
1970 to 1979	126	60	531	465	439	192	71	268	598
1960 to 1969	45	233	241	254	249	110	54	256	458
1950 to 1959	99	307	230	400	338	75	186	282	380
1940 to 1949	67	187	100	188	123	44	123	135	257
1939 or earlier	512	283	677	427	812	934	944	219	527
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	—	14	—	23	46	—	—	15
1 bedroom	189	21	81	57	69	375	137	34	107
2 bedrooms	285	367	633	560	579	397	320	276	876
3 bedrooms	403	612	970	912	1 164	500	631	768	1 298
4 bedrooms	51	113	288	308	258	140	262	143	252
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	86	51	57	38	32	58	18
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	921	1 113	2 004	1 876	2 116	1 443	1 382	1 272	2 534
Source of water, public system or private company	928	1 113	46	396	396	1 393	1 198	23	1 184
Sewage disposal, public sewer	928	1 113	73	929	408	1 472	1 368	614	1 240
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	66	15	9	34	—	—	23
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	22	13	9	—	—	4	14
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	6	2	—	11	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	872	1 086	1 810	1 830	2 014	1 335	1 309	1 254	2 421
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	810	1 061	446	1 346	789	1 167	1 276	847	1 280
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	6	105	26	34	7	4	18	74
Electricity	55	13	88	72	43	148	15	46	157
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	6	842	282	951	5	—	295	761
All other fuels	7	—	329	104	197	8	14	41	149
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	167	56	85	65	98	348	117	57	104
1	352	433	534	592	691	571	575	362	955
2	309	431	836	845	912	348	501	586	996
3 or more	44	166	355	328	313	68	116	249	366
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	543	829	1 589	1 527	1 699	607	934	1 126	1 907
1989 to March 1990	17	56	118	108	146	44	72	74	156
1985 to 1988	58	107	279	305	268	54	162	120	404
1980 to 1984	69	68	223	161	146	51	95	136	238
1970 to 1979	130	152	471	407	498	142	203	318	490
1969 or earlier	269	446	498	546	641	316	402	478	619
Renter-occupied housing units	329	257	221	303	315	728	375	128	514
1989 to March 1990	94	52	72	94	99	242	163	39	142
1985 to 1988	117	96	91	108	126	240	143	55	207
1980 to 1984	56	68	30	64	48	172	21	20	99
1970 to 1979	62	34	9	31	32	45	27	5	43
1969 or earlier	—	7	19	6	10	29	21	9	23
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	21	—	90	20	73	94	5	5	89
Householder 65 years and over	300	393	409	494	530	461	321	307	497
Owner-occupied housing units	190	336	384	412	470	231	282	279	414
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	7	6	2	—	—	2	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	16	3	2	20	5	—	15
No vehicle available	73	43	56	36	54	199	44	21	40
Complete plumbing facilities	872	1 086	1 782	1 815	2 005	1 324	1 309	1 250	2 407
1.00 or less persons per room	866	1 077	1 758	1 804	1 961	1 312	1 309	1 250	2 367
1.01 or more persons per room	6	9	24	11	44	12	—	—	40
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	28	15	9	11	—	4	14
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	26	15	9	11	—	4	14
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 087	37 123	30 040	41 563	29 492	28 572	35 211	35 986	31 253
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	10 725	24 274	19 543	26 521	20 097	14 853	20 351	22 173	14 239
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	172	82	208	87	226	326	116	59	331
Owner-occupied housing units	24	59	124	65	152	57	38	47	99
Renter-occupied housing units	148	23	84	22	74	269	78	12	232

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Mercer County—Con.							
	Tract 325	Tract 326.01	Tract 326.02	Tract 327	Tract 328	Tract 329	Tract 330	Tract 331
All housing units.....	3 474	2 140	1 633	3 077	1 692	1 404	1 371	1 610
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	62	24	4	74	—	22	—	18
1985 to 1988.....	214	146	46	160	131	34	30	74
1980 to 1984.....	273	211	83	263	218	76	38	96
1970 to 1979.....	816	627	305	932	442	216	169	422
1960 to 1969.....	423	346	187	487	183	91	96	238
1950 to 1959.....	272	261	203	475	254	78	169	217
1940 to 1949.....	211	119	124	129	123	247	196	121
1939 or earlier.....	1 203	406	681	557	341	640	673	424
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	11	14	17	—	29	6	19	9
1 bedroom.....	208	70	157	174	149	208	282	50
2 bedrooms.....	901	533	521	876	435	378	314	470
3 bedrooms.....	1 730	1 222	653	1 641	833	579	535	794
4 bedrooms.....	470	269	231	325	207	167	166	263
5 or more bedrooms.....	154	32	54	61	39	66	55	24
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	2	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	3 328	2 104	1 617	2 977	1 641	1 381	1 341	1 533
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 089	346	1 012	960	299	1 404	1 365	213
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	923	131	1 015	818	415	1 388	1 356	35
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	170	49	17	110	60	—	16	98
Owner-occupied housing units.....	85	38	2	92	13	—	6	58
Renter-occupied housing units.....	29	—	5	5	7	—	10	38
Occupied housing units.....	3 008	1 994	1 522	2 949	1 588	1 343	1 304	1 514
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	1 056	530	962	1 462	652	1 172	1 124	335
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	173	126	30	161	96	8	—	60
Electricity.....	191	142	113	134	68	64	156	107
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	1 052	907	302	971	651	47	18	715
All other fuels.....	534	289	115	221	121	52	6	297
No fuel used.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	246	100	152	233	75	142	196	131
1.....	1 000	579	569	960	510	629	578	440
2.....	1 242	924	578	1 259	695	466	446	667
3 or more.....	520	391	223	497	308	106	84	276
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 526	1 774	1 076	2 468	1 304	837	815	1 270
1989 to March 1990.....	195	108	74	206	95	50	60	82
1985 to 1988.....	425	361	163	587	255	158	138	217
1980 to 1984.....	368	297	168	318	213	103	134	170
1970 to 1979.....	652	493	275	633	303	189	154	362
1969 or earlier.....	886	515	396	724	438	337	329	439
Renter-occupied housing units.....	482	220	446	481	284	506	489	244
1989 to March 1990.....	153	65	142	165	86	205	185	81
1985 to 1988.....	197	87	183	214	128	188	165	85
1980 to 1984.....	54	40	23	67	61	34	49	40
1970 to 1979.....	51	16	29	19	7	74	76	19
1969 or earlier.....	27	12	69	16	2	5	14	19
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	169	40	34	110	33	20	43	111
Householder 65 years and over.....	812	446	418	672	366	490	455	364
Owner-occupied housing units.....	710	404	316	618	281	311	263	339
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	25	7	2	19	2	—	—	9
No telephone in unit.....	18	3	3	9	5	—	—	10
No vehicle available.....	107	40	108	92	58	115	134	36
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 894	1 956	1 515	2 852	1 568	1 343	1 288	1 418
1.00 or less persons per room.....	2 866	1 927	1 493	2 805	1 553	1 330	1 281	1 394
1.01 or more persons per room.....	28	29	22	47	15	13	7	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	114	38	7	97	20	—	16	96
1.00 or less persons per room.....	95	29	5	81	20	—	16	78
1.01 or more persons per room.....	19	9	2	16	—	—	—	18
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	32 665	32 292	32 240	33 028	39 638	32 031	33 917	30 339
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	18 570	19 733	19 871	25 475	15 152	22 836	17 978	20 830
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	340	213	177	337	144	133	195	174
Owner-occupied housing units.....	212	141	87	230	54	43	47	118
Renter-occupied housing units.....	128	72	90	107	90	90	148	56

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA	Mercer County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Mercer County					
		Total	Hermitage city	Sharon city	Tract 302	Tract 304	Tract 307	Tract 309	Tract 310	Tract 311
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	25 357	25 357	3 964	4 235	—	914	345	1 090	264	406
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	11 342	11 342	1 827	1 589	—	400	93	305	67	155
Less than \$300 -----	580	580	83	85	—	—	14	36	—	22
\$300 to \$399 -----	2 065	2 065	281	432	—	43	40	45	22	50
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 918	2 918	341	509	—	70	27	105	17	22
\$500 to \$599 -----	2 040	2 040	329	293	—	105	12	58	25	35
\$600 to \$799 -----	2 233	2 233	450	143	—	84	—	45	—	21
\$800 to \$999 -----	840	840	193	41	—	30	—	12	3	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	571	571	126	68	—	50	—	4	—	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	38	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	57	57	24	18	—	18	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	505	505	558	455	—	586	387	457	466	417
Not mortgaged -----	14 015	14 015	2 137	2 646	—	514	252	785	197	251
Less than \$100 -----	133	133	17	5	—	5	13	—	3	12
\$100 to \$199 -----	5 614	5 614	591	1 105	—	57	110	269	107	72
\$200 to \$299 -----	6 879	6 879	1 208	1 288	—	281	115	444	81	144
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 078	1 078	283	169	—	116	5	54	4	23
\$400 to \$499 -----	234	234	31	58	—	44	9	12	2	—
\$500 or more -----	77	77	7	21	—	11	—	6	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	214	214	232	212	—	269	202	224	194	221
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	7 891	7 891	1 038	1 513	—	186	205	460	97	99
Less than 20 percent -----	3 005	3 005	357	554	—	62	60	193	37	30
20 to 24 percent -----	1 171	1 171	148	253	—	36	22	71	9	7
25 to 29 percent -----	798	798	118	150	—	26	7	25	4	16
30 to 34 percent -----	750	750	87	172	—	9	42	83	10	14
35 percent or more -----	2 054	2 054	315	358	—	53	68	88	37	32
Not computed -----	113	113	13	26	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median -----	23.8	23.8	25.3	23.7	—	24.3	31.3	22.6	28.1	28.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	7 844	7 844	1 154	1 416	—	297	72	304	107	137
Less than 20 percent -----	5 756	5 756	842	1 157	—	217	72	251	95	102
20 to 24 percent -----	1 021	1 021	131	127	—	31	—	21	9	17
25 to 29 percent -----	498	498	78	67	—	25	—	19	3	—
30 to 34 percent -----	328	328	67	48	—	16	—	8	—	12
35 percent or more -----	241	241	36	17	—	8	—	8	—	6
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	14.0	14.0	13.8	13.3	—	14.8	11.1	12.9	11.1	12.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	5 292	5 292	840	740	—	128	51	200	28	100
Less than 20 percent -----	4 541	4 541	699	710	—	120	51	196	28	95
20 to 24 percent -----	475	475	78	22	—	8	—	4	—	5
25 to 29 percent -----	166	166	46	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	68	68	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	42	42	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.3	12.3	12.4	10.5	—	12.5	10.7	10.2	10.0	10.5
\$50,000 or more -----	4 330	4 330	932	566	—	303	17	126	32	70
Less than 20 percent -----	4 054	4 054	866	523	—	269	17	126	32	65
20 to 24 percent -----	199	199	60	34	—	34	—	—	—	5
25 to 29 percent -----	69	69	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	—	10.4	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	10 908	10 908	1 547	2 647	600	181	262	10,0—	87	251
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	203	203	32	106	72	—	—	—	4	32
\$100 to \$199 -----	1 786	1 786	91	580	242	8	51	93	44	71
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 289	2 289	135	657	113	32	59	50	6	30
\$300 to \$399 -----	3 392	3 392	536	857	149	68	94	38	20	96
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 800	1 800	431	311	15	35	29	12	4	5
\$500 to \$599 -----	565	565	185	37	—	16	13	10	—	8
\$600 to \$749 -----	112	112	22	23	9	—	—	—	—	6
\$750 to \$999 -----	44	44	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	27	27	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	690	690	106	70	—	22	16	17	9	3
Median (dollars) -----	319	319	381	294	192	359	308	218	180	290
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	4 158	4 158	391	1 195	414	36	137	122	60	98
Less than 20 percent -----	147	147	7	82	54	—	—	—	4	7
20 to 24 percent -----	271	271	43	91	44	—	—	—	2	37
25 to 29 percent -----	547	547	12	182	124	—	—	82	24	5
30 to 34 percent -----	225	225	11	84	43	—	—	—	8	11
35 percent or more -----	2 573	2 573	264	701	140	32	125	29	11	31
Not computed -----	395	395	54	55	9	4	12	11	11	7
Median -----	47.8	47.8	50.0+	45.0	29.2	50.0+	50.0+	28.4	28.9	26.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	3 088	3 088	500	763	133	42	68	49	17	69
Less than 20 percent -----	521	521	34	179	32	18	21	—	—	13
20 to 24 percent -----	539	539	69	215	16	9	4	10	—	13
25 to 29 percent -----	682	682	89	166	30	7	24	17	10	40
30 to 34 percent -----	519	519	114	93	25	8	—	11	5	—
35 percent or more -----	638	638	154	90	30	—	19	5	2	—
Not computed -----	189	189	40	20	—	—	—	6	—	3
Median -----	27.9	27.9	31.7	24.5	28.1	21.7	26.9	28.4	29.2	25.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	2 573	2 573	435	538	44	76	57	33	10	59
Less than 20 percent -----	1 678	1 678	204	400	38	31	49	22	10	37
20 to 24 percent -----	505	505	135	88	6	22	—	11	—	19
25 to 29 percent -----	188	188	60	19	—	5	4	—	—	3
30 to 34 percent -----	47	47	16	14	—	6	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	13	13	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	142	142	15	11	—	12	4	—	—	—
Median -----	17.6	17.6	20.2	17.2	16.8	20.2	16.0	18.5	11.9	17.8
\$35,000 or more -----	1 089	1 089	221	151	9	27	—	16	—	25
Less than 20 percent -----	988	988	206	132	9	21	—	16	—	25
20 to 24 percent -----	12	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	89	89	11	19	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median -----	11.7	11.7	12.6	11.8	10.0	12.5	—	10.0	—	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Mercer County— Con.			Hermitage city, Mercer County						
	Tract 314	Tract 316	Tract 317	Tract 304 (pt.)	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 310 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 312	Tract 313	Tract 314 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 357	482	796	5	—	8	406	1 229	611	1 348
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	598	191	395	—	—	—	155	562	372	589
Less than \$300	10	13	5	—	—	—	22	51	—	10
\$300 to \$399	136	59	75	—	—	—	50	27	31	136
\$400 to \$499	151	70	104	—	—	—	22	69	58	142
\$500 to \$599	94	29	37	—	—	—	35	110	59	94
\$600 to \$799	162	20	108	—	—	—	21	149	93	162
\$800 to \$999	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	56	35
\$1,000 to \$1,499	10	—	30	—	—	—	5	54	51	10
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
Median (dollars)	502	427	534	—	—	—	417	650	686	507
Not mortgaged	759	291	401	5	—	8	251	667	239	759
Less than \$100	—	6	—	—	—	—	12	5	—	—
\$100 to \$199	223	171	94	—	—	—	72	119	63	223
\$200 to \$299	454	101	243	5	—	8	144	386	129	454
\$300 to \$399	74	7	52	—	—	—	23	143	31	74
\$400 to \$499	8	6	7	—	—	—	—	14	9	8
\$500 or more	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Median (dollars)	226	189	240	225	—	225	221	248	250	226
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	350	216	246	—	—	4	99	320	147	350
Less than 20 percent	115	128	63	—	—	4	30	114	37	115
20 to 24 percent	51	34	36	—	—	—	7	55	13	51
25 to 29 percent	33	11	41	—	—	—	16	37	22	33
30 to 34 percent	45	—	18	—	—	—	14	23	5	45
35 percent or more	98	43	88	—	—	—	32	91	65	98
Not computed	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8
Median	25.8	18.1	27.9	—	—	17.5	28.9	24.2	29.8	25.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	449	141	231	5	—	4	137	306	115	449
Less than 20 percent	349	126	164	5	—	4	102	212	75	349
20 to 24 percent	38	10	30	—	—	—	17	32	26	38
25 to 29 percent	26	5	6	—	—	—	—	33	—	26
30 to 34 percent	26	—	6	—	—	—	12	23	—	26
35 percent or more	10	—	25	—	—	—	6	6	14	10
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.7	11.6	14.5	10.0	—	12.5	12.0	13.8	15.8	13.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	277	91	166	—	—	—	100	278	123	277
Less than 20 percent	261	91	125	—	—	—	95	201	80	261
20 to 24 percent	16	—	4	—	—	—	5	40	17	16
25 to 29 percent	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	31	15	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.0	13.5	13.4	—	—	—	10.5	15.4	17.6	11.0
\$50,000 or more	281	34	153	—	—	—	70	325	226	272
Less than 20 percent	281	34	147	—	—	—	65	307	183	272
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	43	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	11.1	10.0	—	—	—	10.0	10.0	12.7	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	844	329	257	8	—	—	251	212	128	836
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	14	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	121	7	—	—	—	71	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	59	90	28	—	—	—	30	26	6	59
\$300 to \$399	345	41	72	—	—	—	96	36	25	337
\$400 to \$499	259	50	54	—	—	—	5	92	66	259
\$500 to \$599	132	5	70	—	—	—	8	40	5	132
\$600 to \$749	16	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	16
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
No cash rent	33	8	20	8	—	—	3	18	17	33
Median (dollars)	401	219	415	—	—	—	290	435	454	403
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	155	215	47	4	—	—	98	46	17	155
Less than 20 percent	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	25	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	48	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	14	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
35 percent or more	135	113	40	—	—	—	31	46	17	135
Not computed	20	8	7	4	—	—	7	—	—	20
Median	50.0+	36.6	50.0	—	—	—	26.5	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	312	72	55	—	—	—	69	65	33	312
Less than 20 percent	21	15	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	21
20 to 24 percent	49	6	7	—	—	—	13	7	—	49
25 to 29 percent	31	31	22	—	—	—	40	5	6	31
30 to 34 percent	88	7	6	—	—	—	—	12	5	88
35 percent or more	110	13	13	—	—	—	—	32	12	110
Not computed	13	—	7	—	—	—	3	9	10	13
Median	32.8	27.4	28.9	—	—	—	25.9	36.7	35.5	32.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	273	31	110	4	—	—	59	60	27	265
Less than 20 percent	132	19	60	—	—	—	37	12	16	132
20 to 24 percent	68	12	38	—	—	—	19	43	6	60
25 to 29 percent	57	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	57
30 to 34 percent	16	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Not computed	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	—
Median	20.3	18.7	19.4	—	—	—	17.8	21.8	19.2	20.0
\$35,000 or more	104	11	45	—	—	—	25	41	51	104
Less than 20 percent	104	11	39	—	—	—	25	37	40	104
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	4	7	—
Median	12.6	12.5	14.1	—	—	—	10.0	13.8	12.9	12.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hermitage city, Mercer County—Con.			Sharon city, Mercer County					
	Tract 315	Tract 316 (pt.)	Tract 317 (pt.)	Tract 301	Tract 302 (pt.)	Tract 303	Tract 304 (pt.)	Tract 305	Tract 306
Specified owner-occupied housing units	352	5	—	562	—	1 050	909	1 003	702
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	144	5	—	182	—	379	400	328	291
Less than \$300.....	—	—	—	28	—	20	—	16	21
\$300 to \$399.....	37	—	—	70	—	109	43	102	108
\$400 to \$499.....	45	5	—	60	—	132	70	128	110
\$500 to \$599.....	31	—	—	24	—	78	105	52	34
\$600 to \$799.....	25	—	—	—	—	22	84	19	18
\$800 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	11	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6	—	—	—	—	18	50	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	467	475	—	392	—	442	586	435	411
Not mortgaged.....	208	—	—	380	—	671	509	675	411
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	114	—	—	193	—	313	57	274	268
\$200 to \$299.....	82	—	—	181	—	326	276	381	124
\$300 to \$399.....	12	—	—	6	—	13	116	15	19
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	44	5	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	—	—
Median (dollars).....	195	—	—	199	—	205	270	211	186
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	118	—	—	178	—	413	186	417	319
Less than 20 percent.....	57	—	—	60	—	141	62	158	133
20 to 24 percent.....	22	—	—	18	—	41	36	67	91
25 to 29 percent.....	10	—	—	5	—	59	26	40	20
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	30	—	51	9	56	26
35 percent or more.....	29	—	—	57	—	111	53	88	49
Not computed.....	—	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—
Median.....	20.5	—	—	30.3	—	26.7	24.3	23.5	21.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	138	—	—	269	—	348	292	311	196
Less than 20 percent.....	95	—	—	244	—	295	212	255	151
20 to 24 percent.....	18	—	—	11	—	19	31	31	35
25 to 29 percent.....	19	—	—	7	—	15	25	20	—
30 to 34 percent.....	6	—	—	7	—	19	16	—	6
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	4
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.4	—	—	12.0	—	11.9	14.9	13.6	14.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	57	5	—	76	—	163	128	209	164
Less than 20 percent.....	57	5	—	76	—	158	120	206	150
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	3	6
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	12.5	—	10.0	—	10.0	12.5	10.0	11.6
\$50,000 or more.....	39	—	—	39	—	126	303	66	23
Less than 20 percent.....	39	—	—	39	—	117	269	66	23
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	—	—	10.0	—	10.0	10.4	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	112	—	—	425	600	705	173	203	533
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	72	16	—	—	18
\$100 to \$199.....	20	—	—	80	242	92	8	17	141
\$200 to \$299.....	14	—	—	104	113	211	32	44	153
\$300 to \$399.....	42	—	—	157	149	247	68	81	147
\$400 to \$499.....	9	—	—	60	15	119	35	43	39
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	16	—	15
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	14
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	27	—	—	18	—	14	14	18	6
Median (dollars).....	310	—	—	313	192	307	359	330	278
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	71	—	—	200	414	235	32	71	243
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	7	54	13	—	—	8
20 to 24 percent.....	6	—	—	17	44	16	—	—	14
25 to 29 percent.....	7	—	—	32	124	—	—	—	26
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	21	43	—	—	15	5
35 percent or more.....	35	—	—	123	140	192	32	40	174
Not computed.....	23	—	—	—	9	14	—	16	16
Median.....	48.5	—	—	45.0	29.2	50.0+	50.0+	45.0	48.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	21	—	—	98	133	278	42	43	169
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	28	32	75	18	11	15
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	16	16	78	9	11	85
25 to 29 percent.....	7	—	—	14	30	63	7	10	42
30 to 34 percent.....	9	—	—	9	25	46	8	5	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	20	30	16	—	—	24
Not computed.....	5	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	3
Median.....	30.6	—	—	24.8	28.1	24.1	21.7	23.4	24.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	20	—	—	92	44	159	72	54	109
Less than 20 percent.....	7	—	—	77	38	125	31	51	78
20 to 24 percent.....	7	—	—	15	6	21	22	—	16
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	7
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	8
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Not computed.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	—
Median.....	20.0	—	—	17.7	16.8	15.4	20.2	16.5	17.5
\$35,000 or more.....	—	—	—	35	9	33	27	35	12
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	28	9	33	21	29	12
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	6	6	—
Median.....	—	—	—	12.5	10.0	10.1	12.5	12.1	14.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon city, Mercer County—Con.		Remainder of Mercer County						
	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 314 (pt.)	Tract 302 (pt.)	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 310 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 314 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	—	9	—	345	450	1 090	256	—	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	—	9	—	93	110	305	67	—	—
Less than \$300.....	—	—	—	14	35	36	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—	40	47	45	22	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	9	—	27	28	105	17	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	—	12	—	58	25	—	—
\$600 to \$799.....	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	12	3	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	475	—	387	363	457	466	—	—
Not mortgaged.....	—	—	—	252	340	785	189	—	—
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	13	8	—	3	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	—	110	190	269	107	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	—	—	—	115	95	444	73	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—	5	28	54	4	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	9	11	12	2	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	8	6	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	—	—	202	190	224	192	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	—	205	261	460	93	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	60	99	193	33	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	22	26	71	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	7	80	25	4	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	42	21	83	10	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	68	35	88	37	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	—	—	31.3	25.3	22.6	30.2	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	—	—	—	72	151	304	103	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	72	119	251	91	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	32	21	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	—	—	11.1	12.9	12.9	10.9	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	—	—	—	51	15	200	28	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	51	15	196	28	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	—	—	10.7	10.0	10.2	10.0	—	—
\$50,000 or more.....	9	—	—	17	23	126	32	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	9	—	—	17	23	126	32	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	10.0	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	—	8	—	262	282	220	87	—	—
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	—	51	74	93	44	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	—	—	—	59	34	50	6	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	8	—	94	89	38	20	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	29	57	12	4	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	—	13	5	10	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	—	—	16	17	17	9	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	363	—	308	319	218	180	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	—	—	—	137	210	122	60	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	20	82	24	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	24	—	8	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	125	130	29	11	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	12	36	11	11	—	—
Median.....	—	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	28.4	28.9	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	—	—	—	68	48	49	17	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	21	6	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	4	—	10	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	24	3	17	10	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	21	11	5	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	19	18	5	2	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median.....	—	—	—	26.9	33.6	28.4	29.2	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	8	—	—	57	19	33	10	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	49	19	22	10	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	8	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	22.5	—	16.0	13.7	18.5	11.9	—	—
\$35,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	5	16	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	5	16	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	—	—	—	10.0	10.0	—	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Mercer County—Con.								
	Tract 316 (pt.)	Tract 317 (pt.)	Tract 318	Tract 319	Tract 320	Tract 321	Tract 322	Tract 323	Tract 324
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	477	796	635	1 192	1 067	484	884	905	1 160
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	186	395	306	620	499	165	424	441	627
Less than \$300.....	13	5	6	22	41	19	6	22	44
\$300 to \$399.....	59	75	51	95	92	50	83	64	100
\$400 to \$499.....	65	104	104	109	144	61	146	111	180
\$500 to \$599.....	29	37	75	107	92	6	65	78	106
\$600 to \$799.....	20	108	43	155	90	17	68	101	140
\$800 to \$999.....	—	36	15	69	26	5	33	50	40
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	30	7	53	14	7	19	15	17
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	2	5	—	—	4	—	—
Median (dollars).....	424	534	490	577	479	413	483	533	495
Not mortgaged.....	291	401	329	572	568	319	460	464	533
Less than \$100.....	6	—	2	9	7	—	—	3	—
\$100 to \$199.....	171	94	181	215	306	—	154	159	249
\$200 to \$299.....	101	243	126	274	224	183	243	251	244
\$300 to \$399.....	7	52	20	43	19	19	45	41	40
\$400 to \$499.....	6	7	—	19	10	—	18	10	—
\$500 or more.....	—	5	—	12	2	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	189	240	193	214	194	216	222	219	206
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	216	246	194	274	399	198	252	226	340
Less than 20 percent.....	128	63	87	122	165	66	117	111	107
20 to 24 percent.....	34	36	28	31	33	33	28	31	83
25 to 29 percent.....	11	41	21	—	34	—	43	—	32
30 to 34 percent.....	—	18	11	18	36	29	15	15	24
35 percent or more.....	43	88	42	54	111	70	43	63	94
Not computed.....	—	—	5	15	2	—	6	—	—
Median.....	18.1	27.9	21.3	21.2	25.0	27.5	21.1	20.3	23.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	141	231	222	348	364	141	308	270	382
Less than 20 percent.....	126	164	138	247	264	122	213	190	258
20 to 24 percent.....	10	30	40	32	51	19	41	39	89
25 to 29 percent.....	5	6	25	21	11	—	43	15	9
30 to 34 percent.....	—	6	11	33	20	—	5	21	18
35 percent or more.....	—	25	8	15	18	—	6	5	8
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.6	14.5	16.3	12.8	14.6	11.2	15.8	15.6	16.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	86	166	149	306	188	98	171	178	259
Less than 20 percent.....	86	125	135	238	176	80	146	138	220
20 to 24 percent.....	—	22	4	46	10	11	20	23	32
25 to 29 percent.....	—	4	10	6	2	—	9	6	1
30 to 34 percent.....	—	15	—	11	—	7	5	8	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.7	13.4	11.5	15.0	12.6	11.4	10.7	15.5	14.5
\$50,000 or more.....	34	153	70	264	116	47	153	231	179
Less than 20 percent.....	34	147	61	226	114	47	145	225	166
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	6	30	2	—	8	6	3
25 to 29 percent.....	—	6	3	8	—	—	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	329	257	160	277	264	721	375	116	481
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	14	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	121	7	15	23	13	123	21	—	186
\$200 to \$299.....	90	28	39	27	68	223	84	34	105
\$300 to \$399.....	41	72	44	81	111	188	121	36	94
\$400 to \$499.....	50	54	17	76	35	114	94	28	44
\$500 to \$599.....	5	70	6	16	2	26	17	5	31
\$600 to \$749.....	—	6	2	16	13	—	11	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	8	20	37	32	20	9	27	7	21
Median (dollars).....	219	415	327	394	320	295	346	353	242
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	215	47	63	37	81	331	104	33	226
Less than 20 percent.....	7	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	25	—	—	9	—	32	—	—	2
25 to 29 percent.....	48	—	3	3	17	16	—	—	34
30 to 34 percent.....	14	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	24
35 percent or more.....	113	40	43	8	56	200	89	33	144
Not computed.....	8	7	17	17	8	28	15	—	22
Median.....	36.6	50.0	50.0+	26.7	38.8	42.2	50.0+	46.5	43.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	72	55	34	63	52	199	103	22	161
Less than 20 percent.....	15	—	13	—	6	25	8	—	60
20 to 24 percent.....	6	7	2	14	9	34	20	11	16
25 to 29 percent.....	31	22	7	13	7	48	27	—	23
30 to 34 percent.....	7	6	5	13	2	24	12	—	27
35 percent or more.....	13	13	2	14	24	68	36	6	31
Not computed.....	—	7	5	9	4	—	—	5	4
Median.....	27.4	28.9	23.8	30.0	35.0	29.2	29.4	23.9	25.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	31	110	39	114	114	135	118	40	67
Less than 20 percent.....	19	60	18	71	85	114	92	33	39
20 to 24 percent.....	12	38	5	24	9	16	14	5	7
25 to 29 percent.....	—	6	5	5	10	5	—	—	4
30 to 34 percent.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	11	14	8	—	12	2	7
Median.....	18.7	19.4	16.0	17.3	16.6	16.9	16.2	13.8	17.6
\$35,000 or more.....	11	45	24	63	17	56	50	21	27
Less than 20 percent.....	11	39	20	63	17	47	44	21	27
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	6	4	—	—	9	—	—	—
Median.....	12.5	14.1	10.6	12.1	11.5	11.0	13.0	11.8	11.7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Mercer County—Con.							
	Tract 325	Tract 326.01	Tract 326.02	Tract 327	Tract 328	Tract 329	Tract 330	Tract 331
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 325	966	711	1 422	806	696	770	721
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage-----	593	583	299	767	401	295	386	364
Less than \$300-----	30	36	22	17	10	13	7	14
\$300 to \$399-----	97	89	68	101	49	57	21	47
\$400 to \$499-----	170	94	72	223	95	45	81	87
\$500 to \$599-----	126	113	37	91	90	81	114	76
\$600 to \$799-----	130	148	60	226	52	47	108	82
\$800 to \$999-----	19	51	31	33	54	39	45	45
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	17	45	9	63	44	11	10	12
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	4	7	—	13	5	—	—	1
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	500	559	487	552	553	549	549	538
Not mortgaged-----	732	383	412	655	405	401	384	357
Less than \$100-----	17	3	7	13	—	6	—	14
\$100 to \$199-----	381	170	136	208	149	169	199	184
\$200 to \$299-----	291	172	228	396	209	180	153	138
\$300 to \$399-----	35	26	39	29	33	36	32	19
\$400 to \$499-----	6	7	2	—	8	9	—	2
\$500 or more-----	2	5	—	—	6	1	—	2
Median (dollars)-----	195	208	222	222	222	208	198	193
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000-----	382	244	206	389	122	225	188	220
Less than 20 percent-----	162	73	56	138	46	101	85	82
20 to 24 percent-----	47	30	38	67	15	31	29	48
25 to 29 percent-----	42	30	36	41	12	18	11	14
30 to 34 percent-----	28	22	8	48	8	25	15	15
35 percent or more-----	103	84	68	103	41	50	42	54
Not computed-----	—	5	—	22	—	—	6	7
Median-----	23.1	27.7	26.3	23.4	25.0	21.9	21.0	22.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	445	298	210	341	244	199	268	232
Less than 20 percent-----	328	179	150	193	189	144	163	156
20 to 24 percent-----	73	54	21	62	26	25	58	31
25 to 29 percent-----	24	27	20	56	10	24	14	21
30 to 34 percent-----	11	12	7	23	6	4	16	16
35 percent or more-----	9	32	—	7	13	2	17	8
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	13.7	17.5	13.3	18.4	13.4	15.7	16.0	15.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	291	257	153	424	206	131	189	166
Less than 20 percent-----	255	197	141	330	177	113	162	123
20 to 24 percent-----	32	36	12	43	9	14	27	30
25 to 29 percent-----	3	14	—	28	17	4	—	9
30 to 34 percent-----	—	6	—	—	3	—	—	4
35 percent or more-----	1	4	—	23	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	13.1	14.8	10.3	14.4	11.6	12.1	12.6	13.3
\$50,000 or more-----	207	167	142	268	234	141	125	103
Less than 20 percent-----	195	156	135	247	215	133	125	96
20 to 24 percent-----	7	8	2	11	10	8	—	4
25 to 29 percent-----	2	—	—	10	9	—	—	3
30 to 34 percent-----	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.0	10.8	10.0	10.7	10.0	10.6	10.8	10.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	408	180	427	435	255	506	487	185
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100-----	1	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
\$100 to \$199-----	62	3	50	34	81	11	87	16
\$200 to \$299-----	108	58	122	75	47	101	100	39
\$300 to \$399-----	134	79	175	101	56	190	173	62
\$400 to \$499-----	25	13	32	150	17	127	55	25
\$500 to \$599-----	6	6	16	33	7	44	23	2
\$600 to \$749-----	4	2	—	3	—	—	—	4
\$750 to \$999-----	2	—	—	—	—	13	9	—
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
No cash rent-----	66	19	32	39	47	20	14	37
Median (dollars)-----	300	318	314	382	257	383	312	321
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000-----	136	64	151	91	112	99	213	40
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—	—	8	—	13	—
20 to 24 percent-----	18	—	—	—	16	—	33	—
25 to 29 percent-----	16	3	8	—	44	—	33	2
30 to 34 percent-----	6	—	—	8	8	—	7	2
35 percent or more-----	75	49	136	78	21	89	120	19
Not computed-----	21	12	7	5	15	10	7	17
Median-----	46.1	50.0+	49.6	50.0+	27.8	50.0+	50.0+	47.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	145	39	119	127	72	184	138	58
Less than 20 percent-----	39	2	26	23	12	24	13	15
20 to 24 percent-----	10	9	17	15	5	19	38	9
25 to 29 percent-----	36	5	44	13	7	44	36	10
30 to 34 percent-----	19	8	20	39	19	53	8	13
35 percent or more-----	18	9	—	23	8	41	40	4
Not computed-----	23	6	12	14	21	3	3	7
Median-----	26.7	30.3	26.2	30.7	30.4	30.3	27.3	25.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	87	52	112	121	61	114	98	68
Less than 20 percent-----	59	37	92	54	34	60	68	39
20 to 24 percent-----	12	7	16	43	9	20	17	17
25 to 29 percent-----	2	4	—	19	7	27	9	2
30 to 34 percent-----	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	13	4	4	5	11	7	4	10
Median-----	15.8	16.9	16.4	20.5	17.2	18.9	16.9	17.2
\$35,000 or more-----	40	25	45	96	10	109	38	19
Less than 20 percent-----	29	25	36	79	10	109	38	14
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	11	—	9	17	—	—	—	3
Median-----	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.9	12.6	10.7	12.5

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mercer County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Mercer County	
	Sharon, PA MSA	Total	Hermitage city	Sharon city	Tract 307	Tract 309
Occupied housing units -----	43 610	43 610	6 008	6 621	221	1 221
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990 -----	341	341	85	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	1 176	1 176	82	18	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	2 612	2 612	305	297	11	11
1970 to 1979 -----	7 907	7 907	1 421	563	—	91
1960 to 1969 -----	5 666	5 666	1 421	338	8	145
1950 to 1959 -----	7 413	7 413	1 657	1 158	19	425
1940 to 1949 -----	4 195	4 195	546	1 138	14	114
1939 or earlier -----	14 300	14 300	772	3 109	169	435
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom -----	221	221	22	60	—	5
1 bedroom -----	3 510	3 510	330	958	14	144
2 bedrooms -----	12 156	12 156	1 798	1 983	108	208
3 bedrooms -----	21 430	21 430	3 040	2 810	94	771
4 bedrooms -----	5 303	5 303	781	674	—	93
5 or more bedrooms -----	990	990	37	136	5	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities -----	43 127	43 127	6 008	6 594	221	1 221
Source of water, public system or private company -----	25 597	25 597	4 601	6 613	221	1 217
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	26 956	26 956	5 031	6 614	221	1 221
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	519	519	5	33	—	17
Owner-occupied housing units -----	400	400	5	27	—	17
Renter-occupied housing units -----	119	119	—	6	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas -----	29 672	29 672	5 261	6 267	218	1 183
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	967	967	15	21	—	—
Electricity -----	2 109	2 109	233	229	3	27
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	8 145	8 145	383	14	—	—
All other fuels -----	2 678	2 678	107	69	—	11
No fuel used -----	39	39	9	21	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None -----	4 172	4 172	332	1 136	48	170
1 -----	16 429	16 429	2 385	2 827	138	532
2 -----	17 101	17 101	2 459	2 150	28	365
3 or more -----	5 908	5 908	832	508	7	154
Vehicles per household -----	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	33 222	33 222	4 539	4 305	171	1 033
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 277	2 277	319	260	7	22
1985 to 1988 -----	5 376	5 376	615	629	38	35
1980 to 1984 -----	3 953	3 953	472	381	10	97
1970 to 1979 -----	7 885	7 885	956	872	12	167
1969 or earlier -----	13 731	13 731	2 177	2 163	104	712
Renter-occupied housing units -----	10 388	10 388	1 469	2 316	50	188
1989 to March 1990 -----	3 355	3 355	488	716	15	58
1985 to 1988 -----	3 957	3 957	488	971	16	45
1980 to 1984 -----	1 496	1 496	220	310	14	4
1970 to 1979 -----	1 082	1 082	187	219	5	70
1969 or earlier -----	498	498	86	100	—	11
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit -----	1 304	1 304	72	225	27	11
Householder 65 years and over -----	12 997	12 997	1 878	2 347	87	703
Owner-occupied housing units -----	10 431	10 431	1 483	1 802	87	594
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	92	92	5	—	—	6
No telephone in unit -----	156	156	17	10	10	5
No vehicle available -----	2 205	2 205	185	541	14	148
Complete plumbing facilities -----	43 091	43 091	6 003	6 588	221	1 204
1.00 or less persons per room -----	42 644	42 644	5 942	6 544	216	1 190
1.01 or more persons per room -----	447	447	61	44	5	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	519	519	5	33	—	17
1.00 or less persons per room -----	453	453	5	33	—	17
1.01 or more persons per room -----	66	66	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	32 890	32 890	36 580	30 865	16 329	28 545
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	18 160	18 160	20 782	14 807	16 976	13 954
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	5 275	5 275	524	1 180	53	117
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 371	2 371	296	386	26	42
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 904	2 904	228	794	27	75

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon city, Mercer County	Remainder of Mercer County			
	Tract 306	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 326.02
Occupied housing units	1 022	221	323	1 221	1 510
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	4
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	—	46
1980 to 1984	—	11	12	11	64
1970 to 1979	16	—	—	—	293
1960 to 1969	49	8	23	145	175
1950 to 1959	157	19	25	425	203
1940 to 1949	159	14	36	114	111
1939 or earlier	641	169	227	435	614
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	7	—	—	5	15
1 bedroom	113	14	5	144	128
2 bedrooms	310	108	137	208	479
3 bedrooms	444	94	151	771	609
4 bedrooms	134	—	19	93	227
5 or more bedrooms	14	5	11	—	52
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	1 022	221	315	1 221	1 504
Source of water, public system or private company	1 022	221	323	1 217	937
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 022	221	323	1 221	940
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	—	—	17	7
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	17	2
Renter-occupied housing units	6	—	—	—	5
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	998	218	310	1 183	962
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	8	—	—	—	30
Electricity	10	3	—	27	113
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	292
All other fuels	6	—	13	11	113
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	140	48	93	170	152
1	485	138	180	532	559
2	345	28	43	365	578
3 or more	52	7	7	154	221
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.0	.9	1.4	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	678	171	230	1 033	1 072
1989 to March 1990	32	7	—	22	74
1985 to 1988	100	38	—	35	163
1980 to 1984	86	10	24	97	166
1970 to 1979	102	12	15	167	275
1969 or earlier	358	104	191	712	394
Renter-occupied housing units	344	50	93	188	438
1989 to March 1990	154	15	23	58	142
1985 to 1988	126	16	22	45	175
1980 to 1984	23	14	13	4	23
1970 to 1979	21	5	25	70	29
1969 or earlier	20	—	10	11	69
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	45	27	17	11	32
Householder 65 years and over	293	87	164	703	418
Owner-occupied housing units	272	87	154	594	316
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	6	2
No telephone in unit	—	10	—	5	3
No vehicle available	20	14	37	148	108
Complete plumbing facilities	1 016	221	323	1 204	1 503
1.00 or less persons per room	990	216	316	1 190	1 481
1.01 or more persons per room	26	5	7	14	22
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	—	—	17	7
1.00 or less persons per room	6	—	—	17	5
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	2
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 900	16 329	21 210	28 545	32 259
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 325	16 976	6 579	13 954	20 064
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	208	53	92	117	167
Owner-occupied housing units	62	26	14	42	85
Renter-occupied housing units	146	27	78	75	82

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mercer County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Mercer County	
	Sharon, PA MSA	Total	Hermitage city	Sharon city	Tract 307	Tract 309
Specified owner-occupied housing units	24 467	24 467	3 912	4 024	171	968
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	10 845	10 845	1 778	1 466	19	214
Less than \$300	501	501	83	75	—	10
\$300 to \$399	1 975	1 975	281	418	11	45
\$400 to \$499	2 804	2 804	341	479	3	83
\$500 to \$599	1 950	1 950	329	232	5	51
\$600 to \$799	2 161	2 161	417	143	—	9
\$800 to \$999	834	834	193	41	—	12
\$1,000 to \$1,499	554	554	126	68	—	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999	38	38	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	28	28	8	10	—	—
Median (dollars)	507	507	549	450	343	460
Not mortgaged	13 622	13 622	2 134	2 558	152	754
Less than \$100	133	133	17	5	13	—
\$100 to \$199	5 494	5 494	591	1 052	82	269
\$200 to \$299	6 662	6 662	1 208	1 253	52	423
\$300 to \$399	1 042	1 042	280	169	5	44
\$400 to \$499	214	214	31	58	—	12
\$500 or more	77	77	7	21	—	6
Median (dollars)	213	213	232	212	182	222
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000	7 523	7 523	1 035	1 445	118	394
Less than 20 percent	2 925	2 925	357	516	46	177
20 to 24 percent	1 129	1 129	148	248	18	61
25 to 29 percent	731	731	118	150	7	25
30 to 34 percent	676	676	84	165	21	61
35 percent or more	1 949	1 949	315	340	20	70
Not computed	113	113	13	26	—	—
Median	23.5	23.5	25.3	23.9	22.8	21.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7 600	7 600	1 143	1 333	44	295
Less than 20 percent	5 629	5 629	842	1 119	44	251
20 to 24 percent	930	930	131	95	—	12
25 to 29 percent	486	486	73	60	—	19
30 to 34 percent	314	314	61	42	—	5
35 percent or more	241	241	36	17	—	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.1	10.0	12.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 151	5 151	834	699	9	182
Less than 20 percent	4 423	4 423	699	669	9	178
20 to 24 percent	464	464	72	22	—	4
25 to 29 percent	166	166	46	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent	68	68	12	—	—	—
35 percent or more	30	30	5	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.3	12.3	12.3	10.4	10.0	10.3
\$50,000 or more	4 193	4 193	900	547	—	97
Less than 20 percent	3 933	3 933	850	504	—	97
20 to 24 percent	183	183	44	34	—	—
25 to 29 percent	69	69	6	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	2	2	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	6	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	9 902	9 902	1 449	2 307	50	10.0
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100	162	162	16	88	—	—
\$100 to \$199	1 485	1 485	86	434	8	72
\$200 to \$299	2 152	2 152	128	620	20	50
\$300 to \$399	3 102	3 102	500	768	19	38
\$400 to \$499	1 675	1 675	414	287	3	6
\$500 to \$599	507	507	168	29	—	5
\$600 to \$749	97	97	22	14	—	—
\$750 to \$999	35	35	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	27	27	9	6	—	—
No cash rent	660	660	106	61	—	17
Median (dollars)	321	321	384	298	292	227
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000	3 617	3 617	356	1 015	19	101
Less than 20 percent	132	132	7	74	—	—
20 to 24 percent	237	237	35	71	—	—
25 to 29 percent	456	456	7	153	—	61
30 to 34 percent	205	205	11	84	—	—
35 percent or more	2 241	2 241	249	589	19	29
Not computed	346	346	47	44	—	11
Median	47.5	47.5	50.0+	45.6	50.0+	28.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 804	2 804	467	649	7	44
Less than 20 percent	460	460	34	153	—	—
20 to 24 percent	502	502	69	190	4	10
25 to 29 percent	612	612	82	134	—	17
30 to 34 percent	500	500	114	85	—	11
35 percent or more	541	541	128	67	3	—
Not computed	189	189	40	20	—	6
Median	27.8	27.8	31.3	24.2	24.4	27.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 430	2 430	414	503	24	27
Less than 20 percent	1 605	1 605	204	373	24	22
20 to 24 percent	469	469	114	88	—	5
25 to 29 percent	166	166	60	19	—	—
30 to 34 percent	39	39	16	6	—	—
35 percent or more	13	13	5	6	—	—
Not computed	138	138	15	11	—	—
Median	17.5	17.5	19.9	17.2	12.9	17.6
\$35,000 or more	1 051	1 051	212	140	—	16
Less than 20 percent	956	956	197	127	—	16
20 to 24 percent	12	12	4	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	83	83	11	13	—	—
Median	11.7	11.7	12.6	11.7	—	10.0

Table 35. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.**

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon city, Mercer County	Remainder of Mercer County			
	Tract 306	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 326.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	615	171	224	968	711
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage -----	248	19	20	214	299
Less than \$300 -----	21	—	8	10	22
\$300 to \$399 -----	101	11	—	45	68
\$400 to \$499 -----	95	3	12	83	72
\$500 to \$599 -----	13	5	—	51	37
\$600 to \$799 -----	18	—	—	9	60
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	12	31
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	—	—	4	9
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	402	343	408	460	487
Not mortgaged -----	367	152	204	754	412
Less than \$100 -----	—	13	8	—	7
\$100 to \$199 -----	234	82	159	269	136
\$200 to \$299 -----	114	52	21	423	228
\$300 to \$399 -----	19	5	8	44	39
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—	12	2
\$500 or more -----	—	—	8	6	—
Median (dollars) -----	187	182	169	222	222
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000 -----	285	118	126	394	206
Less than 20 percent -----	112	46	89	177	56
20 to 24 percent -----	91	18	5	61	38
25 to 29 percent -----	20	7	16	25	36
30 to 34 percent -----	19	21	—	61	8
35 percent or more -----	43	20	16	70	68
Not computed -----	—	6	—	—	—
Median -----	21.7	22.8	16.4	21.6	26.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	161	44	76	295	210
Less than 20 percent -----	138	44	76	251	150
20 to 24 percent -----	19	—	—	12	21
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	19	20
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	5	12
35 percent or more -----	4	—	—	8	7
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	13.4	10.0	10.0	12.8	13.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	146	9	15	182	153
Less than 20 percent -----	132	9	15	178	141
20 to 24 percent -----	6	—	—	4	12
25 to 29 percent -----	8	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	11.2	10.0	10.0	10.3	10.3
\$50,000 or more -----	23	—	7	97	142
Less than 20 percent -----	23	—	7	97	135
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	2
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	5
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	—	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	344	50	93	188	419
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	54	8	25	72	50
\$200 to \$299 -----	153	20	5	50	122
\$300 to \$399 -----	99	19	22	38	175
\$400 to \$499 -----	20	3	29	6	32
\$500 to \$599 -----	7	—	—	5	8
\$600 to \$749 -----	5	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	6	—	12	17	32
Median (dollars) -----	283	292	347	227	312
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000 -----	125	19	78	101	143
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	4	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	6	—	—	61	8
30 to 34 percent -----	5	—	12	—	—
35 percent or more -----	102	19	49	29	128
Not computed -----	8	—	17	11	7
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	28.7	48.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	118	7	10	44	119
Less than 20 percent -----	15	—	—	—	26
20 to 24 percent -----	60	4	—	10	17
25 to 29 percent -----	32	—	—	17	44
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	10	11	20
35 percent or more -----	8	3	—	—	—
Not computed -----	3	—	—	6	12
Median -----	23.5	24.4	32.5	27.6	26.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	89	24	5	27	112
Less than 20 percent -----	66	24	5	22	92
20 to 24 percent -----	16	—	—	5	16
25 to 29 percent -----	7	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	4
Median -----	16.9	12.9	12.5	17.6	16.4
\$35,000 or more -----	12	—	—	16	45
Less than 20 percent -----	12	—	—	16	36
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	9
Median -----	14.3	—	—	10.0	10.0

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA	Mercer County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Mercer County		Sharon city, Mercer County	Remainder of Mercer County		
		Total	Sharon city	Tract 307	Tract 309	Tract 306	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	1 826	1 826	548	394	164	286	394	415	164
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	106	106	33	4	10	—	4	21	10
1970 to 1979 -----	215	215	51	—	19	—	—	21	19
1960 to 1969 -----	253	253	94	33	18	60	33	40	18
1950 to 1959 -----	314	314	93	44	79	70	44	70	79
1940 to 1949 -----	283	283	95	97	5	49	97	76	5
1939 or earlier -----	651	651	182	216	33	107	216	187	33
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom -----	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom -----	247	247	119	37	21	30	37	6	21
2 bedrooms -----	627	627	264	122	169	169	122	133	17
3 bedrooms -----	759	759	131	165	115	74	165	223	115
4 bedrooms -----	142	142	24	41	11	13	41	45	11
5 or more bedrooms -----	41	41	—	29	—	—	29	8	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 810	1 810	548	389	164	286	389	409	164
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 755	1 755	548	394	164	286	394	415	164
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 755	1 755	541	394	164	279	394	415	164
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	10	10	—	5	—	—	5	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	10	10	—	5	—	—	5	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	1 642	1 642	498	359	164	276	359	399	164
Battled, tank, or LP gas -----	25	25	—	22	—	—	22	—	—
Electricity -----	113	113	50	5	—	10	5	16	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	26	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	20	20	—	8	—	—	8	—	—
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None -----	588	588	218	147	38	157	147	138	38
1 -----	808	808	228	152	76	96	152	214	76
2 -----	382	382	96	76	50	33	76	63	50
3 or more -----	48	48	6	19	—	—	19	—	—
Vehicles per household -----	1.0	1.0	.8	.9	1.1	.6	.9	.8	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	871	871	212	182	132	101	182	226	132
1989 to March 1990 -----	72	72	22	44	—	15	44	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	91	91	22	21	24	—	21	10	24
1980 to 1984 -----	135	135	23	56	17	12	56	26	17
1970 to 1979 -----	252	252	56	16	51	29	16	87	51
1969 or earlier -----	321	321	89	45	40	45	45	103	40
Renter-occupied housing units -----	955	955	336	212	32	185	212	189	32
1989 to March 1990 -----	257	257	116	59	—	75	59	45	—
1985 to 1988 -----	373	373	154	65	22	70	65	60	22
1980 to 1984 -----	208	208	31	64	10	20	64	66	10
1970 to 1979 -----	104	104	35	16	—	20	16	13	—
1969 or earlier -----	13	13	—	8	—	—	8	5	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit -----	161	161	75	51	6	51	51	11	6
Householder 65 years and over -----	353	353	113	75	32	59	75	63	32
Owner-occupied housing units -----	238	238	58	59	22	27	59	63	22
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	12	12	12	—	—	12	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	116	116	53	16	21	35	16	7	21
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 816	1 816	548	389	164	286	389	415	164
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 753	1 753	529	377	156	267	377	409	156
1.01 or more persons per room -----	63	63	19	12	8	19	12	6	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	10	10	—	5	—	—	5	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	10	10	—	5	—	—	5	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	27 210	27 210	29 321	24 629	28 861	24 617	24 629	22 009	28 861
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	11 736	11 736	11 675	9 805	11 594	9 504	9 805	11 163	11 594
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	703	703	180	219	60	142	219	163	60
Owner-occupied housing units -----	170	170	24	60	44	19	60	35	44
Renter-occupied housing units -----	533	533	156	159	16	123	159	128	16

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA	Mercer County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Mercer County		Sharon city, Mercer County	Remainder of Mercer County		
		Total	Sharon city	Tract 307	Tract 309	Tract 306	Tract 307 (pt.)	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	812	812	198	174	122	87	174	226	122
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage -----	422	422	110	74	91	43	74	90	91
Less than \$300 -----	79	79	10	14	26	7	14	27	26
\$300 to \$399 -----	90	90	14	29	29	7	29	47	29
\$400 to \$499 -----	108	108	30	24	22	15	24	16	22
\$500 to \$599 -----	85	85	56	7	7	21	7	7	7
\$600 to \$799 -----	50	50	—	—	36	—	—	—	36
\$800 to \$999 -----	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	434	434	501	390	444	497	390	360	444
Not mortgaged -----	390	390	88	100	31	44	100	136	31
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	120	120	53	28	—	34	28	31	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	215	215	35	63	21	10	63	74	21
\$300 to \$399 -----	35	35	—	—	10	—	—	20	10
\$400 to \$499 -----	20	20	—	9	—	—	9	11	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	229	229	189	229	272	171	229	239	272
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000 -----	367	367	68	87	66	34	87	135	66
Less than 20 percent -----	80	80	38	14	16	21	14	10	16
20 to 24 percent -----	42	42	5	4	10	—	4	21	10
25 to 29 percent -----	66	66	—	—	—	—	—	64	—
30 to 34 percent -----	74	74	7	21	22	7	21	21	22
35 percent or more -----	105	105	18	48	18	6	48	19	18
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	29.7	29.7	19.3	37.5	31.6	18.5	37.5	27.9	31.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	226	226	78	28	9	35	28	75	9
Less than 20 percent -----	127	127	38	28	—	13	28	43	—
20 to 24 percent -----	86	86	27	—	9	16	—	32	9
25 to 29 percent -----	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	6	6	6	—	—	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	18.4	18.4	20.2	15.0	22.5	21.4	15.0	18.3	22.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	125	125	41	42	18	18	42	—	18
Less than 20 percent -----	110	110	41	42	18	18	42	—	18
20 to 24 percent -----	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.8	12.8	12.3	11.5	10.0	14.5	11.5	—	10.0
\$50,000 or more -----	94	94	11	17	29	—	17	16	29
Less than 20 percent -----	94	94	11	17	29	—	17	16	29
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.9	—	10.0	10.0	11.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	944	944	336	212	32	185	212	178	32
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100 -----	41	41	18	—	—	18	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	294	294	146	43	21	87	43	49	21
\$200 to \$299 -----	122	122	37	39	—	—	39	29	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	266	266	85	75	—	44	75	56	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	117	117	24	26	6	19	26	28	6
\$500 to \$599 -----	50	50	8	13	5	8	13	5	5
\$600 to \$749 -----	15	15	9	—	—	9	—	6	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	30	30	9	16	—	—	16	5	—
Median (dollars) -----	300	300	199	314	188	184	314	310	188
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000 -----	508	508	176	118	21	114	118	121	21
Less than 20 percent -----	15	15	8	—	—	8	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	34	34	20	—	—	10	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	91	91	29	—	21	20	—	20	21
30 to 34 percent -----	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
35 percent or more -----	299	299	108	106	—	68	106	70	—
Not computed -----	49	49	11	12	—	8	12	19	—
Median -----	49.4	49.4	43.5	50.0+	27.5	43.8	50.0+	50.0+	27.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	272	272	114	61	5	51	61	38	5
Less than 20 percent -----	61	61	26	21	—	—	21	6	—
20 to 24 percent -----	25	25	25	—	—	25	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	70	70	32	24	—	10	24	3	—
30 to 34 percent -----	19	19	8	—	—	—	—	11	—
35 percent or more -----	97	97	23	16	5	16	16	18	5
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	28.6	28.6	25.9	27.0	45.0	25.2	27.0	34.5	45.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	132	132	35	33	6	20	33	14	6
Less than 20 percent -----	71	71	27	25	—	12	25	14	—
20 to 24 percent -----	27	27	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent -----	22	22	—	4	—	—	4	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	8	8	8	—	—	8	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	4	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	—
Median -----	19.3	19.3	17.2	17.9	22.5	19.2	17.9	14.4	22.5
\$35,000 or more -----	32	32	11	—	—	—	—	5	—
Less than 20 percent -----	26	26	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	11.9	11.9	12.5	—	—	—	—	10.0	—

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA	Mercer County
Occupied housing units -----	93	93
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	5	5
1970 to 1979 -----	18	18
1960 to 1969 -----	28	28
1950 to 1959 -----	7	7
1940 to 1949 -----	—	—
1939 or earlier -----	35	35
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom -----	—	—
1 bedroom -----	39	39
2 bedrooms -----	10	10
3 bedrooms -----	37	37
4 bedrooms -----	7	7
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	93	93
Source of water, public system or private company -----	77	77
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	79	79
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	3	3
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3	3
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas -----	69	69
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	2	2
Electricity -----	11	11
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	8	8
All other fuels -----	3	3
No fuel used -----	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None -----	26	26
1 -----	25	25
2 -----	33	33
3 or more -----	9	9
Vehicles per household -----	1.3	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	26	26
1989 to March 1990 -----	5	5
1985 to 1988 -----	3	3
1980 to 1984 -----	7	7
1970 to 1979 -----	3	3
1969 or earlier -----	8	8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	67	67
1989 to March 1990 -----	38	38
1985 to 1988 -----	22	22
1980 to 1984 -----	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	7	7
1969 or earlier -----	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit -----	21	21
Householder 65 years and over -----	8	8
Owner-occupied housing units -----	8	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—
No vehicle available -----	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	90	90
1.00 or less persons per room -----	90	90
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	3	3
1.00 or less persons per room -----	3	3
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	39 508	39 508
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20 331	20 331
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	31	31
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	31	31

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA	Mercer County
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	17	17
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage -----	17	17
Less than \$300 -----	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	3	3
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	14	14
\$600 to \$799 -----	—	—
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	565	565
Not mortgaged -----	—	—
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000 -----	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	8	8
Less than 20 percent -----	3	3
20 to 24 percent -----	5	5
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	21.0	21.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	9	9
Less than 20 percent -----	9	9
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	17.5	17.5
\$50,000 or more -----	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	67	67
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	27	27
\$300 to \$399 -----	26	26
\$400 to \$499 -----	4	4
\$500 to \$599 -----	8	8
\$600 to \$749 -----	2	2
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—
No cash rent -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	309	309
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000 -----	35	35
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	35	35
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	11	11
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	2	2
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	2	2
35 percent or more -----	7	7
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	42.1	42.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	2	2
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	2	2
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	22.5	22.5
\$35,000 or more -----	19	19
Less than 20 percent -----	19	19
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	10.0-	10.0-

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA	Mercer County
Occupied housing units -----	43 541	43 541
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990 -----	341	341
1985 to 1988 -----	1 176	1 176
1980 to 1984 -----	2 607	2 607
1970 to 1979 -----	7 898	7 898
1960 to 1969 -----	5 640	5 640
1950 to 1959 -----	7 406	7 406
1940 to 1949 -----	4 195	4 195
1939 or earlier -----	14 278	14 278
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom -----	221	221
1 bedroom -----	3 471	3 471
2 bedrooms -----	12 146	12 146
3 bedrooms -----	21 415	21 415
4 bedrooms -----	5 298	5 298
5 or more bedrooms -----	990	990
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	43 058	43 058
Source of water, public system or private company -----	25 534	25 534
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	26 891	26 891
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	516	516
Owner-occupied housing units -----	397	397
Renter-occupied housing units -----	119	119
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas -----	29 617	29 617
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	967	967
Electricity -----	2 098	2 098
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	8 145	8 145
All other fuels -----	2 675	2 675
No fuel used -----	39	39
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None -----	4 146	4 146
1 -----	16 416	16 416
2 -----	17 073	17 073
3 or more -----	5 906	5 906
Vehicles per household -----	1.6	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	33 208	33 208
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 277	2 277
1985 to 1988 -----	5 373	5 373
1980 to 1984 -----	3 953	3 953
1970 to 1979 -----	7 882	7 882
1969 or earlier -----	13 723	13 723
Renter-occupied housing units -----	10 333	10 333
1989 to March 1990 -----	3 321	3 321
1985 to 1988 -----	3 943	3 943
1980 to 1984 -----	1 496	1 496
1970 to 1979 -----	1 075	1 075
1969 or earlier -----	498	498
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit -----	1 285	1 285
Householder 65 years and over -----	12 989	12 989
Owner-occupied housing units -----	10 423	10 423
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	92	92
No telephone in unit -----	156	156
No vehicle available -----	2 205	2 205
Complete plumbing facilities -----	43 025	43 025
1.00 or less persons per room -----	42 578	42 578
1.01 or more persons per room -----	447	447
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	516	516
1.00 or less persons per room -----	450	450
1.01 or more persons per room -----	66	66
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	32 887	32 887
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	18 139	18 139
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	5 254	5 254
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 371	2 371
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 883	2 883

Table 45. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sharon, PA MSA	Mercer County
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	24 462	24 462
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage -----	10 840	10 840
Less than \$300 -----	501	501
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 972	1 972
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 804	2 804
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 948	1 948
\$600 to \$799 -----	2 161	2 161
\$800 to \$999 -----	834	834
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	554	554
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	38	38
\$2,000 or more -----	28	28
Median (dollars) -----	507	507
Not mortgaged -----	13 622	13 622
Less than \$100 -----	133	133
\$100 to \$199 -----	5 494	5 494
\$200 to \$299 -----	6 662	6 662
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 042	1 042
\$400 to \$499 -----	214	214
\$500 or more -----	77	77
Median (dollars) -----	213	213
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000 -----	7 523	7 523
Less than 20 percent -----	2 925	2 925
20 to 24 percent -----	1 129	1 129
25 to 29 percent -----	731	731
30 to 34 percent -----	676	676
35 percent or more -----	1 949	1 949
Not computed -----	113	113
Median -----	23.5	23.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	7 597	7 597
Less than 20 percent -----	5 626	5 626
20 to 24 percent -----	930	930
25 to 29 percent -----	486	486
30 to 34 percent -----	314	314
35 percent or more -----	241	241
Not computed -----	-	-
Median -----	13.9	13.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	5 149	5 149
Less than 20 percent -----	4 421	4 421
20 to 24 percent -----	464	464
25 to 29 percent -----	166	166
30 to 34 percent -----	68	68
35 percent or more -----	30	30
Not computed -----	-	-
Median -----	12.3	12.3
\$50,000 or more -----	4 193	4 193
Less than 20 percent -----	3 933	3 933
20 to 24 percent -----	183	183
25 to 29 percent -----	69	69
30 to 34 percent -----	2	2
35 percent or more -----	6	6
Not computed -----	-	-
Median -----	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	9 847	9 847
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100 -----	162	162
\$100 to \$199 -----	1 485	1 485
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 127	2 127
\$300 to \$399 -----	3 076	3 076
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 673	1 673
\$500 to \$599 -----	507	507
\$600 to \$749 -----	95	95
\$750 to \$999 -----	35	35
\$1,000 or more -----	27	27
No cash rent -----	660	660
Median (dollars) -----	322	322
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000 -----	3 590	3 590
Less than 20 percent -----	132	132
20 to 24 percent -----	237	237
25 to 29 percent -----	456	456
30 to 34 percent -----	205	205
35 percent or more -----	2 214	2 214
Not computed -----	346	346
Median -----	47.4	47.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	2 795	2 795
Less than 20 percent -----	460	460
20 to 24 percent -----	502	502
25 to 29 percent -----	612	612
30 to 34 percent -----	498	498
35 percent or more -----	534	534
Not computed -----	189	189
Median -----	27.8	27.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	2 430	2 430
Less than 20 percent -----	1 605	1 605
20 to 24 percent -----	469	469
25 to 29 percent -----	166	166
30 to 34 percent -----	39	39
35 percent or more -----	13	13
Not computed -----	138	138
Median -----	17.5	17.5
\$35,000 or more -----	1 032	1 032
Less than 20 percent -----	937	937
20 to 24 percent -----	12	12
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-
Not computed -----	83	83
Median -----	11.8	11.8

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Sharon, PA MSA -----	121 003	23.6	48 689	23.6	SHARON CITY, MERCER COUNTY				
MERCER COUNTY					Tract 301 -----	2 781	14.4	1 173	14.6
Total -----	121 003	23.6	48 689	23.6	Tract 302 (pt.) -----	796	12.6	635	14.2
Hermitage city -----	15 300	14.4	6 359	14.5	Tract 303 -----	4 390	12.6	1 930	12.0
Sharon city -----	17 493	14.0	7 670	14.4	Tract 304 (pt.) -----	3 081	14.8	1 196	16.0
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN MERCER COUNTY					Tract 305 -----	2 935	15.0	1 274	15.7
Tract 302 -----	796	12.6	635	14.2	Tract 306 -----	3 474	14.4	1 442	14.9
Tract 304 -----	3 121	14.7	1 219	15.9	Tract 309 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 307 -----	1 645	17.2	746	15.7	Tract 314 (pt.) -----	36	16.7	20	10.0
Tract 309 -----	3 247	15.1	1 428	15.3	REMAINDER OF MERCER COUNTY				
Tract 310 -----	778	30.8	382	31.2	Tract 302 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 311 -----	2 043	15.1	784	15.8	Tract 307 (pt.) -----	1 645	17.2	746	15.7
Tract 314 -----	5 364	11.3	2 484	11.8	Tract 308 -----	1 949	11.9	856	14.1
Tract 316 -----	2 019	15.9	918	16.2	Tract 309 (pt.) -----	3 247	15.1	1 428	15.3
Tract 317 -----	2 715	16.1	1 125	16.3	Tract 310 (pt.) -----	760	31.1	373	31.4
HERMITAGE CITY, MERCER COUNTY					Tract 311 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 304 (pt.) -----	40	12.5	23	13.0	Tract 314 (pt.) -----	2	—	1	—
Tract 307 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	Tract 316 (pt.) -----	2 012	15.9	915	16.2
Tract 310 (pt.) -----	18	22.2	9	22.2	Tract 317 (pt.) -----	2 715	16.1	1 125	16.3
Tract 311 (pt.) -----	2 043	15.1	784	15.8	Tract 318 -----	4 978	48.6	2 056	48.1
Tract 312 -----	4 316	15.7	1 688	16.2	Tract 319 -----	4 831	22.6	1 905	22.7
Tract 313 -----	2 269	16.4	887	16.1	Tract 320 -----	5 537	25.6	2 149	25.8
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APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under “CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION” in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned “0” as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau’s census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau’s geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of “TIGER Extract” files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines “urban” for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, “urban” consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of “extended cities.”
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute “rural.” In the 100-percent data products, “rural” is divided into “places of less than 2,500” and “not in places.” The “not in places” category comprises “rural” outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term “other rural” is used; “other rural” is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into “rural farm” and “rural nonfarm.” “Rural farm” comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); “rural nonfarm” comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, “urban” comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as “urban under special rules.” Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.”. In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as “Public” and “Private.”

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”)—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as “other persons in group quarters” when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes “community-based homes” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” and “Ownership not known.” Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Public,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a “married-couple family” or “other family” according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, “persons in family” or “persons per family” are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder’s spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder’s family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a “married-couple household” that includes a householder and an “unmarried partner.” An “unmarried partner” can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An “unmarried partner” in an “unmarried-partner household” is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, “Roomer, boarder, or foster child” on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a “married-couple family” with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category “Son/daughter” has been replaced by two categories, “Natural-born or adopted son/daughter” and “Stepson/stepdaughter.” “Grandchild” has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: “Roomer, boarder” and “Partner, roommate” have been replaced by the categories “Roomer, boarder, or foster child,” “Housemate, roommate,” and “Unmarried partner.” The 1980 nonrelative category “Paid employee” has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. “Total income” is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. “Earnings” is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years							
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310								
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451							
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947							
Two persons.....	8,076								
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547						
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515						
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990					
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619				
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572			
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259		
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828	
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933
									\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoa—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.*)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesia ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesia, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or “dropouts” and an unemployment rate for the “dropout” population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in “Educational Attainment,” “Employment Status,” and “School Enrollment and Type of School.” The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to “include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree” as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either “public school, public college” or “private school, private college.” The instruction guide defines a public school as “any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the “public” and “private” circles are edited to the first entry, “public.”

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” “elementary or high school,” or “college” according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in “college.” Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving “NO DIPLOMA” were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”)

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at “school, college, or any educational institution” was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include “night school” was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term “regular school” was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which “advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree.” Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term “regular school or college” and a similar, though expanded, definition of “regular” was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census’ use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase “regular school or college” and included instructions to “count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.” Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units,

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly under-reported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$SE_{\hat{X}} \text{ and } SE_{\hat{Y}} \text{ of estimates } \hat{X} \text{ and } \hat{Y}:$$

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Pennsylvania

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.1
Citizenship.....	1.9	1.5	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.2	1.9	1.0	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.1
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3–11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.
If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.
If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.
A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, **not** the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. **DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.**

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following — | Do not enter — |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following — | Do not enter — |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana --

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	Last name First name Middle initial	Last name First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative → If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.) , print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. → If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API) , print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If Other race , print race. →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic , print one group. →	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →
FOR CENSUS USE →	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7	
Last name	Middle initial
First name	
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife	<input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister
<input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter	<input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother
<input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	<input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner
<input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Female
<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo <input type="checkbox"/> Aleut <input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other API <input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 0 1 0 1
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0
<input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Never married	
<input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- ☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

- ☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room
☐ 2 rooms
☐ 3 rooms
☐ 4 rooms
☐ 5 rooms
☐ 6 rooms
☐ 7 rooms
☐ 8 rooms
☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80
☐ \$80 to \$99
☐ \$100 to \$124
☐ \$125 to \$149
☐ \$150 to \$174
☐ \$175 to \$199
☐ \$200 to \$224
☐ \$225 to \$249
☐ \$250 to \$274
☐ \$275 to \$299
☐ \$300 to \$324
☐ \$325 to \$349
☐ \$350 to \$374
☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit	C. Vacancy status	D. Months vacant	E. Complete after	F. Cov.	G. DO	ID
	Occupied	Vacant					
	<input type="checkbox"/> First form	<input type="checkbox"/> Regular	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 up to 12			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cont'n	<input type="checkbox"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 up to 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 12 up to 24			
			<input type="checkbox"/> 2 up to 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 24 or more			
	C1. Vacancy status		E. Complete after				
	<input type="checkbox"/> For rent	<input type="checkbox"/> For seas/rec/occ	<input type="checkbox"/> LR	<input type="checkbox"/> TC	<input type="checkbox"/> QA	<input type="checkbox"/> JIC 1	
	<input type="checkbox"/> For sale only	<input type="checkbox"/> For migrant workers	<input type="checkbox"/> P/F	<input type="checkbox"/> RE	<input type="checkbox"/> I/T	<input type="checkbox"/> O	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Rented or sold, not occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> Other vacant	<input type="checkbox"/> MV	<input type="checkbox"/> ED	<input type="checkbox"/> EN		
			<input type="checkbox"/> P0	<input type="checkbox"/> P3	<input type="checkbox"/> P6	<input type="checkbox"/> JIC 2	
			<input type="checkbox"/> P1	<input type="checkbox"/> P4	<input type="checkbox"/> IA		
			<input type="checkbox"/> P2	<input type="checkbox"/> P5	<input type="checkbox"/> SM		
	C2. Is this unit boarded up?		F. Cov.				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> 1b	<input type="checkbox"/> 1a	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

PERSON 1		
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____		
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college — Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college — Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		
14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)		
(2) Name of county in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>		
(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>		
(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16		
b. What is this language? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)		
c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18		
b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time		
c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div> Years		
18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
If this person is a female —		
20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25		
b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div> Hours		
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)		
b. Name of city, town, or post office <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>		
c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits		
d. County <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>		
e. State f. ZIP Code <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div>		

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home →
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

- Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle → ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- ☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
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Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government’s publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau’s Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC’s help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in “2” and “7.” Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly “economic indicators” that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers’ shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT	
Population	Housing
Household relationship	Number of units in structure
Sex	Number of rooms in unit
Race	Tenure—owned or rented
Age	Value of home or monthly rent
Marital status	Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Hispanic origin	Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT	
Population	Housing
<i>Social characteristics:</i>	Year moved into residence
Education—enrollment and attainment	Number of bedrooms
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.	Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Ancestry	Telephone in unit
Language spoken at home	Vehicles available
Migration (residence in 1985)	Heating fuel
Disability	Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Fertility	Year structure built
Veteran status	Condominium status
<i>Economic characteristics:</i>	Farm residence
Labor force	Shelter costs, including utilities
Occupation, industry, and class of worker	
Place of work and journey to work	
Work experience in 1989	
Income in 1989	
Year last worked	

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's ¹
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

CB/Bureau of the Census Library



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